LAW No. 70 OF 1970

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1970-1974

113772

IN THE NAME OF GOD THE COMPASSIONATE AND MERCIFUL

LAW No. 70 OF 1970
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1970-1974

In the Name of the People
The Presidency of the Republic

In accordance with the provisions of the amended Article Fifty of the provisional constitution, pursuant to the proposal of the Minister of Planning and with the approval of the Revolutionary Command Council, do hereby order the promulgation of the following Law :-

Article One - The following expressions shall have the meanings shown thereagainst wherever stated in this Law :

1) The Plan - The National Development Plan for the Fiscal Years 1970-1974, and previous plans, whenever the context requires.
2) The Board - The Planning Board formed in accordance with the amended Law No. 18 of the Year 1966.
3) The Committee - The Steering Committee formed in accordance with the amended Law No. 18 of the Year 1966.
4) The President - The President of the Planning Board.
5) Chairman of the Committee - Chairman of the Steering Committee.
6) The concerned Minister - The Minister authorized by the Board.

7) The Annual Plan - That part of the Plan which the Board decides to execute during the State's Fiscal Year.

8) The Investment Programme - The Programme which organizes the investments of the Central Government Sector, which the Board decides to execute, within the framework of the Plan.

9) The Project - The group of works or the activities connected therewith by a specific name given and classified under a special item in the schedules annexed to the Plan

10) The Work - That part of the Project as provided for in the investment programme.

11) The Executing Body - The Department which the Board entrusts with the execution of the work, the Project, or the supervision thereof.

12) The Beneficiary Body - The Department entrusted with responsibilities of administration, operation, and maintenance of the Project after its completion.

13) The Total Cost - The amounts required to execute the work or the Project completely

14) The Plan's Appropriations - The total amounts appropriated in accordance with this Law to be spent on the work or on the Project during the term of the Plan.

15) Annual Appropriations - The amounts to be appropriated in the investment programme for spending on the work or on the Project within the term of the annual Plan.

16) Follow-up - The follow-up of the development of the execution of the Plan targets to show the results of execution in different fields of economic and social activities for a specific interval of time. This will be made through the study and analysis of any difficulties and obstacles impeding the implementation of the Plan. Besides the submission of necessary proposals and taking suitable measures to overcome such difficulties and obstacles when confronted or foreseen in advance in such a way that implementation can be proceeded with according to what has been drawn up in the Plan.

17) The State Organization - Any public juristic personality rendering public services.

18) The Specialized State Organization - The public juristic personality specialized in a certain type of economic activity, which organizes and supervises public enterprises which practice this activity. This public juristic personality has administrative and financial jurisdiction which give him administrative and financial independence within the limits drawn by the Law and his financial status consist of the total funds of related public enterprises and any other allocations made to it.

19) The Public Enterprise - The public juristic personality embodied into productive unit and undertakes certain economic activity under the supervision of specialized state organization which ensures self-financing for its activity and administrative and financial jurisdictions that guarantees it independence within the limits laid down by the Law.

Article Two - The total investment expenditure during the Plan years for the Central Government Sector and the self-financed Public Sector is estimated at the sum of (858,691,000) Dinars (Eight Hundred Fifty Eight million, Six Hundred Ninety One Thousand Dinars) as follows :-

1. The sum of (536,901,000) Dinars for investment expenditure for the Central Government Sector.
2. The sum of (321,790,000) Dinars for investment expenditure for the self-financed Public Sector.

Article Three- To provide the sum of (536,901,000) Dinars (Five Hundred Thirty Six million and Nine Hundred One Thousand Dinars) to be spent on the Projects and Works cited in the Central Government Sector of the Plan, and settlement of the international obligations and any dues by the Government of the Republic of Iraq during the Plan years of interest and other expenses accrued on loans advanced according to previous plans or other foreign and internal loans which the Board concludes, and that in accordance with chapters and sections and items cited in Schedule No. (1) annexed to this Law.

Article Four - The funds required are estimated for financing the Plan Projects of the Central Government Sector at a sum of (536,901,000) Dinars (Five Hundred Thirty Six million, and Nine Hundred One Thousand Dinars) according to Schedule No. (2) annexed to this Law.

Article Five - Investment of the public sector cited in para (2) of Article (2) above and its details cited in Schedule No. (3) annexed to this Law, will be financed from the mentioned Sector's sources.

Article Six - 1. The Plan's execution shall be carried out in accordance with this Law and the Planning Board's amended Law No (18) for the year 1966, and instructions and decisions issued therewith.

2 The Executing body is considered authorized to decide upon all matters which are required for the execution of work or project except those excluded in this Law and the resolutions issued by the Board and the Committee.

3 The Executing body is considered opponent in law-suits filed thereby or thereagainst on whatever connected with the execution of work or the project.

Article Seven- 1. The Board and the Committee each enjoy a juristic personality qualifying both to enjoy all rights and authorities in respect of planning, execution and follow-up operations except those connected with personal characteristic. The jurisdiction of each of the above shall be construed by the President of the Board or his deputy or the Chairman of the Committee or his deputy.

2. The Board and the Committee have independent financial status.

Article Eight - The Board shall - by virtue of competence and not restrictions - be entitled to the following designations and authorities :-

1. Lay down comprehensive and detailed plans for national development, its budgets, plans, and programmes therefrom.
2. Coordination of economic, financial, monetary and commercial policies ensuring effective execution of the Plan.
3. Expressing view with respect to the general annual budget's project within the Plan's general framework.
4. Directing economic activities in the private sector within the Plan's general framework.
5. Expressing view on regulations pertaining to financial, administrative, commercial, industrial and agricultural legislations.
6. Expressing view on international agreements, and obligations of economic nature.
7. Deciding on priorities to be given to the execution of the Plan's projects, and projects proposed to be listed in the international agreements.

8. Establishing institutes for planning, development, and consultation in cooperation with parties concerned in accordance with the Board's resolution.

9. Formation of organizations and committees to look into any matters connected with the planning, execution or follow-up in accordance with the instructions issued by the Board.

10 Addition of new projects within the Plan's total allocations.

11. Transferring funds within one chapter of the Plan's Schedules, and from the allocated amounts in the miscellaneous investment expenditure chapter to other chapters.

12. To dispose of Plan's holdings in all lawful respects inclusive of concluding contracts for borrowing and lending.

13. To write-off damaged or lost holdings and possessions pertaining to the Plan, cost of which not exceeding (20,000) Dinars at purchase, and should the cost thereof exceed the said amount these will be written off by Law.

14. To amend or repeal the enforced decisions adopted by the Development Board or by the Economic Planning Board, or by the Planning Board (dissolved) or by the Board.

15. To delegate all or part of its powers to the President of the Board, the Committee, or, its Chairman, or the Minister concerned, and each in turn shall delegate his authorities to the departments attached to him or to his senior officials.

16. Any other matters that may serve planning and achieve the development objectives.

Article Nine - 1 The revenues of the Board consist of :-

a) At least 50% of the royalties and revenues of oil and mineral wealth.

b) Proceeds of internal and external loans whether concluded by special contract or by the issue of bearer or title bonds, or by concluding agreements with any State or Organization

c) Proceeds of amounts resulting from the execution of Article Ten of this Law.

d) Proceeds of the Plan's projects prior to the transfer of their ownership to the body concerned as legislated in Article Nineteen of this Law.

e) Any other revenues stipulated by Law.

2. The realized amounts from resources mentioned in Para 1 of this Article should be deposited at the Central Bank of Iraq to the credit of the Board, and the Board will subsequently undertake the administration of these funds.

Article Ten - 1. All specialized State Organizations and the related enterprises ought to pay annually to the Plan's account an amount equivalent to 10 per cent of net profits prior to distribution (i.e. the profits shown in the Profit and Loss Account) effective 1969/1970 financial year.

2. In addition to what has been fixed for payment per para (1) of this Article, the enterprises and specialized State Organizations, and enterprises related thereto which run the projects - financed wholly or partly from the overall programmes of the Development Board (dissolved), or previous plans, or projects which shall be financed from the Plan - shall pay annually to the Plan's account a sum amounting to 20% of net profits inclusive of reserves (after deduction of income tax only) effective 1969/1970 financial year and until settlement of all spent amounts.

3. In addition to what has been fixed for payment in paras (1) and (2) of this Article, each of the State Organization of Industry and enterprises related thereto, the National Electricity Administration and the related enterprises, shall each pay annually to the Plan's account a sum amounting to 50% of the reserves (allocations) for annual depreciations effective the fiscal year 1970/1971. The Board shall decide upon the inclusion of any other administration, organization or enterprise by the provisions of this paragraph.

Article Eleven -

1. Expenditure on the Plan's projects will be made in accordance with the Board's decisions until issuance of Law defining the Plan's expenditure basis and the accounting procedures.

2. The Plan's Accounts are subject to the control of the Diwan of the financial control and financial inspection.

Article Twelve -

1. A Planning and Follow-up Directorate will be established in each Ministry, Governorate or State Organization. The task of such a directorate shall generally be to follow-up the Plan's execution and carrying out studies, and providing data and statistics required for the preparation of development plans and investment programmes and inasmuch as is connected with its specialization and activity, taking into account the corresponding activity in the private sector.

2. Planning and follow-up Directorates are subject to the control and supervision of the Board and the Ministry of Planning with respect to all matters connected with planning, execution and follow up.

3 The Planning and follow-up Directorates are entitled to contact all Government departments, public or private establishments with a view to obtain any information or data which would assist in performing their duties legislated in this law.

4. Allowance shall be made in the budgets of planning and follow-up Directorates for the provision of specialized technicians and work requirements in a way which may help in the performance of tasks in the required manner.

Article Thirteen - Each Ministry, Governorate or State Organization shall in cooperation with the Planning and Follow-up Directorates achieve the targets of the Plan and the execution of the projects within the time schedule thereof. This includes specifically the following :-

1. Establishment of projects at the minimum possible cost, and as stated in the Plan.
2. To endeavour the achievement of targets of production of both commodities and services qualitatively and quantitatively and taking advantage of the technical experience and scientific researches.
3. Control of wages and profits plan.
4. Preparation of studies and recommendations bringing the activities of private sector to correspond to those of the Public Sector as estimated therefor in the Plan whether in production, consumption, investment or employment.
5. To encourage savings and avoid extravagance and to decide consumption which would lead to achieving the Plan's estimations.
6. Keeping of the required registers to record data and information pertaining to the Plan and follow-up of its execution and evaluation.

Article Fourteen-

1. The Ministry of Finance and the executing body are each deemed responsible for keeping accounts pertaining to the Plan, ensuring the statement of expenses on each work or project listed in the investment programme.
2. The Ministry of Finance is responsible to provide the Ministry of Planning with a report within the first half of the month subsequent to the one in which expenditure was incurred or revenues realized - covering :-

a) Amounts spent on each work or project, and the amounts of loan's instalments settled including interests thereof.

b) Amounts accounted for as revenue to the Plan according to the figures which are or will be allocated therefor.

c) The weekly available cash of the Plan.

Article Fifteen -

1. The executing body shall provide the Ministry of Planning with the following :-

   a) Monthly and annual reports which shall contain progress of work in executing the Plan's projects and works, and extent of progress in achieving its targets.

   b) Copy of correspondence pertaining to planning, execution and follow up

2. The beneficiary party which will be entrusted with the responsibility of operation and maintenance of projects after completion to cooperate with the executing body to put into practice the contents of Para (1) of this Article and to follow up the execution of its projects, and to observe any difficulties and obstacles which may interfere with the execution, and submit necessary proposals to the Planning Board together with monthly progress reports.

Article Sixteen -

The specialized State Organization and enterprises related thereto shall obtain Board's approval for the annual investment programmes pertaining thereto.

Article Seventeen -

1. All contracts, tenders, agreements, loans and resolutions of the Development Board, and the Economic Planning Board and the Planning Board (dissolved) and the Board which were not previously cancelled or their amendment are still in force after the enactment of this Law unless their change or amendment are decided by the Board, shall remain in force.

2. The internal public loan bonds will be considered as cash for the purpose of deposits and guarantees when required for tenders and auctions of the official and semi-official organizations and departments.

Article Eighteen -

The loans and advances previously granted on account of the general programme of the Development Board (dissolved) or previous plans, to the Ministries, enterprises, organizations or others in compliance with the Law will be recovered according to the conditions and stipulated dates in contracts relevant thereto or those which the Board may determine.

Article Nineteen -

1. The ownership of all projects shall revert to the Ministry of Finance upon the issuance of certificate of expiry of maintenance period or final acceptance certificate if executed by contract or upon the completion of execution of the project if executed by direct departmental procedures, the said Ministry in cooperation with the Ministries concerned will arrange for the required funds to be spent on the maintenance and operation of those projects.

2. The projects connected with Government concerns and with local administrations, Amanat Al-Asima, Municipalities, specialized state organizations, and existing public enterprises or which will be established on account of the project wherein the ownership shall revert thereto, are exempted from the provisions of the previous paragraph Therefore they should provide the required funds for the administration, maintenance and operation of these projects from their own resources.

Article Twenty- The Board is charged with the issuance of decisions and instructions for the facilitation, control and realization of the Plan's targets; especially the issuance of instructions and determination of measures and procedures required for follow-up in the following matters :-

1. Execution and follow up of the Plan's annual projects, and investment programme.

2. The required authorities to enable the Ministries, Governorates, State Organizations and executing parties to perform their tasks pertaining to the Plan.

3. Granting of remunerations and wages to those serving in the Plan's projects as well as to those from whom the Board receives consultative experience and that within the limits and amounts which would be determined by instructions issued by the Board.

4. Basis of employment in Plan's projects should be in accordance with the daily paid workers regulation No. (10) of 1967 or any other regulation replacing it, as well as the annual cadre pertaining to the Board. The required funds for this will be accounted for in the Plan's allocations to meet all investments and expenditure inclusive of costs of studies.

researches and follow up, administration, experts, supplies, salaries, wages, allowances and all other expenses which the Board's or the Committee's work may require.

5. Any other matters which would facilitate planning, execution and follow-up and elimination of obstacles and difficulties interfering with the Plan.

Article Twenty One -

The Minister of Planning is vested with the follow-up of execution of the Plan and the control of performance and to take necessary action for the realization of the Plan's targets

Article Twenty Two -

This Law shall be published in the Official Gazette, and be deemed in force effective 1/4/1970.

Article Twenty Three -

The Ministers are charged with the execution of this Law.

Written in Baghdad this 21st Day of the month of Muharram of the year 1390, and the 29th of the month of March for the year 1970.

Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr
President of the Revolutionary Command Council
President of the Republic

SIGN INDICATIONS :

B	COMMENCEMENT YEAR OF EXECUTION
C	CONTINUATION OF EXECUTION
F	YEAR OF COMPLETION OF PROJECT OR WORK
S	RECONCILIATION OF ACCOUNTS

INVESMENT APPROPRIATIONS

FOR THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE GOVERNMENTAL CENTRAL SECTOR'S INVESTMENT ALLOCATIONS

(Thousand Dinars)

Chapter	Sector	Total Plan allocations
ONE	Agriculture	185000
TWO	Industry	132000
THREE	Transport and Communications	60000
FOUR	Buildings and Services	67000
FIVE	Systems of Planning, Follow-Up, Statistics, SF (ADPE) Project and Other Systems	8000
SIX	Loans granted to Govermmental Departments and Organizations including Interests Borne by the Plan	27300
SEVEN	International Obligations	44000
EIGHT	Miscelleneous Investment Expenditures	13601
	GRAND TOTAL	536901

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR
CHAPTER ONE

(Thousand Dinars)

Sections	Projects	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Percentage
1	Storage Projects	72135	23490	15,4
2	Irrigation and Drainage Projects	379965	77839	42,1
3	Agricultural Production Projects	59150	24156	13,0
4	Agricultural Services Projects	40515	40515	21,9
5	Agricultural Products Marketing Projects	10000	10000	5,4
6	Subterranean Water Projects	4000	4000	2,2
7	___________	—	—	—
8	___________	—	—	—
	TOTAL CHAPTER ONE	565765	185000	100%

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR
CHAPTER ONE

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
1		**Storage Projects**	Ministry of Irrigation							
	1	Mosul Dam Studies	"	780	390	C	F			
	2	Development of Tharthar Project	"	16400	15500	C	C	F		
	3	Rawa Dam	"	40000	7650	C	C	C	C	C
	4	Himrin Dam Studies	"	455	50	F				
	5	Al-Razaza Dam	"	4000	650	C	F			
	6	Reparations and Expropriations the Dokan and Derbendikhan Reservoirs Dwellers	"	500	500	C	C	C	C	C
	7	Flood Works Protection	"	10000	3750	C	C	C	C	C
		Total Section (1)		72135	28490					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

CHAPTER ONE

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
2		Irrigation and Drainage Projects	Ministry of Irrigation							
	1	Naifah Project Studies	"	40	5	S				
	2	Eski Kalek Project	"	2315	1452	C	C	C	C	F
	3	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of the area of Kirkuk-Hawaija - Udhaim	"	60000	13750	C	C	C	C	C
	4	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of Al-Ishaqi area	"	12100	9515	C	C	C	C	C
	5	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of Middle Diala area	"	5500	268	C	C	C	C	C
	6	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of Lower Diala area	"	47200	14212	C	C	C	C	C
	7	Restoration of the area of Mandeli-Badra - Jassan - Zarbatia	"	11000	6560	C	C	C	C	C
	8	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of Dalmaj area	"	15000	6470	C	C	C	C	C
	9	Drainage of Dujaila area	"	7200	490	C	C	C	C	C
	10	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of Gharraf area including Shatra area	"	70000	200	C	C	C	C	C
	11	Drains of Old Mussayab and Nasiriya	"	1380	840	C	C	C	C	C
	12	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of Amara area	"	33000	4280	C	C	C	C	C
	13	Irrigation and Drainage of Upper Euphrates	"	5000	965	C	C	C	C	C

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

CHAPTER ONE

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
2	14	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of the area of Saqlawiya - Abu-Ghraib - Yousifiya	Ministry of Irrigation	8500	5810	C	C	C	C	C
	15	Iskandariya - Mahaweel Drains	"	2230	710	C	C	C	C	C
	16	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of Hussainiya - Bani Hassan	"	6300	445	C	C	C	C	C
	17	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of the area of Hilla - Kifl	"	6000	500			B	C	C
	18	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of the area of Hilla - Diwaniya - Daghara	"	31000	335	C	C	C	C	C
	19	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of Rumaitha	"	5000	455	C	C	C	C	C
	20	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of areas between Diala River and Kut	"	4500	1340	C	C	C	C	C
	21	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of the Area of Kifl - Shenafiya	"	17000	150	C	C	C	C	C
	22	Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage of the area of Shenafiya Nasiriya - Hor Al-Hamar	"	15000	170	C	C	C	C	C
	23	Main Drain for Tigris and Euphrates connecting it to Khor Abdulla	"	9400	6080	B	C	C	C	C
	24	Shat Al-Arab Area (Regulation of Irrigation and Drainage)	"	2000	800	C	C	C	C	C
	25	Improvement of Hindiya Barrage	"	1080	520				B	C
	26	Baghdad Northern Bund	"	700	7	C	F			

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THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR
CHAPTER ONE

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
2	27	Agrarian Reform Irrigation Projects	Ministry of Irrigation	175	175	C	C	C	C	C
	28	Minor Irrigation Projects	"	410	410	C	C	C	C	C
	29	Completion of Major Irrigation Projects	"	485	485	C	C	C	C	C
	30	———	———	—	—					
	31	Hydraulic and Soil Studies and Laboratories	Ministry of Irrigation	250	250	B	C	C	C	F
	32	Water Regulation Studies for Tigris and Euphrates Rivers	"	200	190	B	C	F		
		Total Section (2)		379965	77839					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR
CHAPTER ONE

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
3		Agricultural Production Projects								
	1	Suwaira Farm [illegible]	Ministry of Agriculture	7750	1750	C	C	C	C	C
	2	Shatra Farm - [illegible]	"	3700	400	C	C	C	C	C
	3	Abu-Ghraib Farm	"	600	100	C	C	C	C	C
	4	Hawaija Farm	"	600	80	C	C	C	C	C
	5	Latifiya Farm	"	600	100	C	C	C	C	C
	6	Sugar Cane Project	"	21000	8150	C	F			
	7	Bakra Jo Farm	"	600	40	F				
	8	Mouradiya Farm	"	450	425	B	C	C	C	C
	9	Diwaniya Farm	"	1100	1075	B	C	C	C	C
	10	Other Farms (Oil Seed Farm)	"	500	500	B	C	C	C	C
	11	Seed Production and Improvement	"	4750	4750	C	C	C	C	C
	12	Improvement and Multiplication of Field Crop Seeds	"	1000	1000	C	C	C	C	C
	13	Improvement and Multiplication of Nursery Fruit Plants	"	1000	1000	C	C	C	C	C
	14	Improving and Increasing Vegetable Seeds	"	500	500	C	C	C	C	C
	15	Great Musayab Project	Ministry of Agrarian Reform	15000	4286	C	C	C	C	C
		Total Section (3)		59150	24156					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR
CHAPTER ONE

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
4		Agricultural Services Projects								
	1	Plants Protection	Ministry of Agriculture	3800	3800	C	C	C	C	C
	2	Agricultural Mechanization	Ministry of Agrarian Reform	6750	6750	C	C	C	C	C
	3	Reclamation and Development of Agricultural Lands	Ministry of Irrigation	2625	2625	C	C	C	C	C
	4	Agricultural Cooperation	Ministry of Agrarian Reform	14000	14000	C	C	C	C	C
	5	Expansion and Improvement of Animal Wealth	Ministry of Agriculture	4000	4000	C	C	C	C	C
	6	Agricultural Extension	"	4700	4700	C	C	C	C	C
	7	Animal Health	"	2000	2000	C	C	C	C	C
	8	Expansion and Improvement of Forests	Ministry of Northern Affairs	1440	1440	C	C	C	C	C
	9	Survey	Ministry of Agrarian Reform	500	500	C	C	C	C	C
	10	Development and Improvement of Fish Wealth	Ministry of Agriculture	500	500	C	C	C	C	C
	11	Miscellaneous Projects	"	200	200	C	C	C	C	C
		Total Section (4)		40515	40515					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR
CHAPTER ONE

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
5		Agricultural Products Marketing Projects								
	1	Grain Marketing	Ministry of Economics	10000	10000	C	C	C	C	C
		Total Section (5)		10000	10000					
6		Subterranean Water Projects	Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	4000	4000	C	C	C	C	C
	1	Artesian Wells								
		Total Section (6)		4000	4000					
		TOTAL CHAPTER ONE		565765	185000					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Projects	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Percentage
9	Projects of the Chemical Industries.	52350	22450	17,0
10	Medical Projects.	7000	1050	0,7
11	-	-	-	-
12	Projects of the Foodstuff Industries.	11000	10100	7,7
13	Projects of the Construction Industries.	6750	4900	3,7
14	-	-	-	-
15	Projects of the Metal Industries.	10800	6500	4,9
16	Projects of the Textile Industry.	24350	7300	5,5
17	Oil and Natural Gas Projects.	25000	23000	17,4
18	Geological Survey Programme.	1000	1000	0,8
19	Power Generation and Transmission.	21500	17900	13,5
20	-	-	-	-
21	Vocational Training Projects.	2300	1520	1,2
22	Reconciliation of Accounts of Completed Projects.	5000	5000	3,8
23	Minor Electrical Projects.	15000	6500	4,9
24	New Industrial Projects.	77950	24780	18,9
25	-	-	-	-
	Total Chapter Two	**260000**	**132000**	**100%**

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR
CHAPTER TWO

TABLE 1.

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
9		Projects of the Ch[illegible] Industries:								
	6	Rayon Factory at Hindiya Barrage.	Ministry of Industry.	12600	4100	F	C			
		Pulp and Paper Factory in Basrah.	"	18000	10000	C	F	S		
	8	Sulphur Recovery Factory in Kirkuk.	"	10750	1350	F	S			
	9	Chemical Fertilizers Factory in Basrah.	"	11000	7000	C	F	S		
		Total Section (9)		52350	22450					
10		Medical Projects:-								
	1	Pharmaceutical Plant in Samarrah.	Ministry of Industry.	7000	1050	S				
		Total Section (10)		7000	1050					
11		-	-	-	-					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

CHAPTER TWO

TABLE 1.

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table For Execution				
						70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
12		Projects of the Foodstuff Industries								
	1	Sugar Factory at Sulaimaniya.	Ministry of Industry.	6000	5900	B	C	F	S	
	2	Expansion of Mosul Sugar Factory.	"	5000	4200	C	F	S		
		Total Section (12)		11000	10100					
13		Projects of the Constructional Industries:								
	2	Glass Factory at Ramadi.	Ministry of Industry.	6750	4900	C	F	S		
		Total Section (13)		6750	4900					
14		-	-	-	-					
15		Projects of the Metal Industries:								
	2	Agricultural Implements Factory at Iskandariya.	Ministry of Industry.	10800	6500	C	F	S		
		Total Section (15)		10800	6500					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

CHAPTER TWO

TABLE 1.

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Alloca-tions	Time Table For Execution				
						70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
16		Projects of the Textiles Industry:								
	1	Cotton Textile Factory at Kut.	Ministry of Industry.	11000	1300	S				
	3	Fine Textile Factory at Hilla.	"	9100	3000	F	S			
	5	Expansion of Textile Factory at Mosul.	"	4250	3000	C	F	S		
		Total Section (16)		24350	7300					
17		Oil and Natural Gas Projects:								
	1	Basrah Oil Refinery.	Ministry of Oil and Minerals	25000	23000	B	C	F	S	
		Total Section (17)		25000	23000					
18	1	Geological Survey Programme.	National Mineral Company.	1000	1000	C	C	C	C	C
		Total Section (18)		1000	1000					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

CHAPTER TWO

TABLE 1.

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table For Execution				
						70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
19		**Electric Power Generation and Transmission Projects:-**								
	4	Thermal Power Station in the South.	Ministry of Industry.	10000	10000	B	C	C	S	
	5	Samarra' Hydro-electric Station.	"	6250	3500	C	F	S		
	9	Electric Transmission to Mandali Pump Station and Badoosh Cement Factory.	"	1250	900	F	S			
	10	Kut-Amarah-Basrah-Fao Electric Transmission Lines.	"	4000	3500	C	F	S		
		Total Section (19)		21500	17900					
20		-	-	-	-					
21		**Vocational Training Projects:-**								
	1	Training Centres (Iskenderiya, Kut, Baghdad).	Ministry of Industry.	2100	1350	C	F			
	3	Vocational Training Centres.	"	200	170	B	F			
		Total Section (21)		2300	1520					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

CHAPTER TWO

TABLE 1.

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table For Execution				
						70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
22	1	Reconciliation of Accounts of Completed Industrial and Electrical Projects:-		5000	5000	S	S	S		
		Total Section (22)		5000	5000					
23	1	Minor Electrical Projects:-	Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs.	15000	6500	C	C	C	C	C
		Total Section (23)		15000	6500					
24		New Industrial Projects Under Study:-								
	1	Projects under Agreement with the German Democratic Republic.	Ministry of Industry.	12100	12100		B	C	F	S
	3	Petrochemical Projects.	Ministry of Oil and Minerals.	17000	2750				B	C
	4	New Projects.	Ministry of Industry.	48850	9930			B	C	C
		Total Section (24)		77950	24780					
25		-	-	-	-					
		Total Chapter Two		260000	132000					

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR
CHAPTER THREE

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Projects	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Percentage
26	Main Roads and Bridges Projects	53180	18605	31,0
27	Railways Projects	53060	9860	16,4
28	Ports and Navigation Projects	4031	3707	6,2
29	Civil Aviation Projects	17018	2103	3,5
30	Post, Telegraph and Telephone Projects	27283	14815	24,7
31	Broadcasting and Television Projects	9510	4135	6,9
32	Minor Roads and Bridges Projects	10110	6770	11,3
33	———	—	—	—
34	———	—	—	—
	TOTAL CHAPTER THREE	174242	60000	100 %

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

CHAPTER THREE

TABLE NO. 1.

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table For Execution				
						70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
26		Main Roads and Bridges Projects:-								
	1	Sharqat-Mosul Road.	Ministry of Works and Housing.	5000	300	F				
	2	Improvement of Ramadi-Jordan Road.	"	1500	1250	B	C	C	C	F
	3	Ramadi-Haditha-Rawa Dam Road.	"	6650	3000	C	C	C	F	
	4	Kadhimiya-Taji Road.	"	830	100	F				
	5	Improvement of Amara-Basrah Road.	"	500	500		B	C	C	F
	6	Baghdad-Khalis Road.	"	2480	270	F				
	7	Diwaniyah-Nasiriyah Road.	"	4880	3000	C	C	C	F	
	8	Improvement of Baquba-Mundheriya Road.	"	350	350	B	C	F		
	9	Improvement of Nasiriyah-Chabayish-Qurna Road.	"	1270	620	C	C	F		
	10	Widening of Baghdad-Daura Bifurcation Road.	"	100	100	B	F			
	11	Basrah-Fao Road.	"	1980	800	C	C	C	C	F
	12	Improvement of Hilla-Kufa Road.	"	500	500		B	C	C	F
	13	Improvement of Mosul-Rabia Road.	"	500	500	B	C	F		
	14	Tikrit Bridge.	"	2420	1700	C	C	F		

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR

CHAPTER THREE

TABLE NO. 1.

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table For Execution				
						70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
26	15	H3-Syria Road.	Ministry of Labour and Housing.	3500	2360	C	F	S		
	16	Diyala Bridge along the Army Canal.		1000	400	C	F			
	17	Settlement of Accounts of the Main Roads and Bridges Projects.	"	11630	255	F	S			
	18	Suwaira Bridge.	"	1100	1100	B	C	F		
	19	Improvement of Diwaniya-Fajir Road.	"	250	250	B	C	F		
	20	Mussayab-Suwaira Project Road.	"	710	150	C	F			
	21	Kut-Nasiriyah Road.	"	6030	1100	C	F			
		Total Section (26)		53180	18605					
27		Railways Projects:-								
	1	Construction of Baghdad-Ma'qal-Um Qasr Standard Gauge Line and Expansion of Shalchiya Factories.	Ministry of Communications.	46015	5175	C	C	C	F	
	2	Strengthening of Baghdad-Mosul-Rabia Line.	"	5545	3185	C	C	C	C	F
	3	Economic and Technical Studies for the Railways Administration and the New Railways Projects for subsequent Five-Year Plans.	Planning Board.	250	250	B	C	C	C	C
	4	**Purchase of Railway Wagons and Brake Vans Engines.**	Ministry of Communications.	1250	1250	B	C	F		
		Total Section (27)		53060	9860					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR

TABLE NO. 1.

CHAPTER THREE

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table For Execution				
						70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
28		Ports and Navigation Projects:-								
	1	Um Qasr Port.	Ministry of Communications.	981	607	C	F			
	2	New Docks in Ma'qal and Replacement of the Metric Lines by Standard Gauge.	"	800	800	B	F			
	3	Improvement of Navigation.	Ministry of Communications and Ministry of Irrigation.	2300	2300	B	C	C	C	F
		Total Section (28)		4081	3707					
29		Civil Aviation Projects:-								
	1	Baghdad International Airport.	Ministry of Works and Housing and Ministry of Communications.	16685	1800	C	C	F	S	
	2	Works of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation.	"	333	308	C	C	C	C	F
		Total Section (29)		17018	2108					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR TABLE NO. (1)
CHAPTER THREE

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
30		Post, Telegraph and Telephone Projects								
	1	Automatic Exchanges	Ministry of Communications	6560	3300	C	C	C	C	C
	2	Erection of a Network of wired and wireless Communications in the Northern Regions	" "	470	200	C	C	F		
	3	Buildings and Installations	Ministry of Communications and Ministry of Works and Housing	1600	1095	C	C	C	C	C
	4	Air-conditioning	Ministry of Communications	180	150	B	C	F	S	
	5	Training Center	" "	500	250	C	C	C	C	F
	6	Carrier Waves - Supply, Installation and Expansion of the Carrier Waves	" "	373	220	C	C	C	C	F
	7	Microwave System (Micro Waves)	" "	7000	5300	B	C	C	C	C
	8	Underground Cables	" "	10100	3740	C	C	C	C	C
		Total Section (30)		27283	14815					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR
CHAPTER THREE

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
31		Broadcasting and Television Projects								
	1	Improvement and Strengthening Transmission of Broadcast and Television in Baghdad	Ministry of Culture and Information	580	580	B	C	C	C	F
	2	Baghdad Television Transmission Station	"	100	100	B	C	F	S	
	3	Television Transmission Project for Southern Regions and the Arab Gulf	"	200	200	B	F	S		
	4	Broadcasting and Television Centre in Baghdad	"	4000	1325	B	C	C	C	C
	5	Broadcasting and Television Centres in Basrah, Kirkuk and Mosul	"	1900	200				B	F
	6	Basrah Medium Wave Broadcasting Station	"	700	220	F	S			
	7	Kirkuk Medium Wave Broadcasting Station	"	300	80	F	S			
	8	Television Transmission Stations in Amara and Samawa	"	900	600	C	C	C	F	
	9	Settlement of Accounts of Projects Executed Previously and their Complementary Works	"	560	560	F				
	10	Cinematography Section Works	"	120	120	B	F			
	11	Iraqi News Agency Works	"	150	150	B	F			
		Total Section (31)		9510	4135					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR

CHAPTER THREE

TABLE NO. 1.

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table For Execution				
						70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
32		Minor Roads and Bridges Projects:-								
	1	Projects of the Directorate General of Roads and Bridges.	Ministry of Works and Housing.	3610	1670	C	C	C	C	C
	2	Projects of the Directorate General of "Diwan" and Works.	"	3000	1600	C	C	C	C	F
	3	Construct and open Third Grade Roads, executed by Governorates and Popular Voluntary Work.	Ministry of Interior & Governorates.	2000	2000	B	C	C	C	F
	4	**Construct** 1330 Km. of Rural Roads of the Northern Governorates under Agreement 451/Development of the North International Food Programme.	Ministry of Northern Affairs.	1500	1500	B	C	F		
		Total Section (32)		10110	6770					
33		-	-	-	-					
34		-	-	-	-					
		Total Chapter Three.		174242	60000					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS OF THE BUILDINGS AND SERVICES SECTOR

BUILDINGS AND SERVICES SECTOR
CHAPTER FOUR

Section	Projects	Total cost	Total Plan Allocations	Percentage
35	Buildings for Governmental Departments	6803	3150	4,7
36	Buildings for Health Projects	30826	15760	23,5
37	Buildings for Cultural Establishments	32708	19466	29,1
38	Housing Projects	1000	1000	1,5
39	Water Projects for Municipal and Rural Areas	23620	13000	19,4
40	Water Supply Projects for Baghdad Area	2530	2210	3,3
41	Youth Care Projects	1100	1100	1,6
42	Amanat Al-Asima Projects	17875	4600	6,9
43	**Sewerage Projects**	10896	6000	9,0
44	Summer Resorts and Tourism Projects	906	532	0,8
45	Settlement of accounts of Completed Projects of the Ministry of Culture and Information	27	27	"
46	Social Services Projects	205	155	0,2
47	–	–	–	
48	–	–	–	
49	–	–	–	
50	–	–	–	
	TOTAL CHAPTER POUR	128496	67000	100%

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

BUILDINGS AND SERVICES SECTOR
CHAPTER FOUR.

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table For Execution				
						1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
35		Governmental Departments Buildings:-								
	1	Government Houses (Sarais) and houses of heads of administrative staff.	Ministry of Works and Housing.	323	250	C	C	C	C	F
	2	Construction of Police Stations and Centres.	Ministry of Interior.	575	550	C	C	C	C	F
	3	Construction of Police Posts and Customs Departments.	Ministry of Works and Housing.	277	270	C	C	C	C	F
	4	Court Buildings and Houses of Judges.	"	248	220	B	C	C	C	F
	5	Guest House in Baghdad.	"	1280	800	C	C	F		
	6	Central Prison in Abu-Ghraib.	"	3600	560	S				
	7	Purchase of Buildings for the Foreign Office.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	250	250	B	C	C	C	F
	8	Settlement of Accounts of Completed Projects.	Ministry of Works and Housing.	250	250	S				
		Total Section (35)		6803	3150					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

BUILDINGS AND SERVICES SECTOR
CHAPTER FOUR

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Alloca-tions	Time Table For Execution				
						70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
35		Health Projects Buildings								
	1	Medical City	Works and Housing	3840	590	C	C	C	F	
	2	Construction of Emergency Hospital in Sulaimaniya	"	100	100	[illegible]	C	F		
	3	Eradication of Malaria	Health	3000	300	C	C	C	C	C
	4	"Teaching" Hospital in Basrah	Works and Housing	4500	2700	C	C	C	F	
	5	Construction of Children's Hospital in Sulaimaniya	"	100	100	[illegible]	C	F		
	6	Construction of Sulaimaniya Hospital	"	400	300	C	C	F		
	7	Construction of Central Medical "Clinics" in Governorate Centres	"	[illegible]0	[illegible]0	[illegible]	C	C	C	F
	8	Construction of Main Medical Centres in the Centres of Nahiyas (35)	Works and Housing and Health	2785	400	C	C	C	C	F
	9	Combat of Tuberculosis	Health	200	100	C	F		C	F
	10	Construction of Hospitals in Qadhas	Works and Housing	2041	1000	C	C	C		
	11	Enlargement of Hospitals in Qadhas	"	47	100	C	C	C	C	F
	12	"Hospital Expansions" in Governorates Governorates	"	931	500	C	C	C	[illegible]	F
	13	Construction of Medical Quarantine Quarters	"	190	10	F				
	14	Construction of Institute for Natural Medical Treatment in Baghda	"	100	100	C	C	F		
	15	Construction of (2) Medical Stores	"	525	370			C		F

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
TABLE NO. (1)

BUILDINGS AND SERVICES SECTOR
CHAPTER FOUR

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table For Execution				
						1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
36	16	"Expansion" of the "General" Hospital in Kirkuk.	Works & Housing	100	100	B	C	F		
	17	Construction of "General" Hospital in Kerbala.	"	550	460	C	C	F		
	18	Construction of "General" Hospital in Baquba.	"	550	410	C	C	F		
	19	Completion of the Hospital for Chest Diseases in Mosul and its change-over to General Hospital.	"	1000	600	C	C	F		
	20	Chest "Diseases" Hospital in Nasiriyah.	"	230	190	C	C	F		
	21	Participation in the Construction of Kirkuk Hospital for Chest Diseases.	Health	100	100		B	F		
	22	Construction of a New Hospital for Chest Diseases in Mosul.	Works & Housing	230	230	B	C	F		
	23	Construction of General Health Laboratories in Baghdad.	"	150	150		B	C	F	
	24	"Expansion" of the Chest Diseases Hospital in Arbil.	"	50	50	B	F			
	25	Apparatus and Equipments	Health	1155	1000	C	C	C	C	C
	26	Construction of Virus and Vaccines "Factory" in Baghdad	Works & Housing	150	150		B	C	F	
	27	Construction of "General" Hospital Hilla.	"	550	410	C	C	F		
	28	Construction of "Centres for Preventive Medicine" in Governorate Centres.	"	250	250	B	C	C	C	F
		Total Section (36)		30826	15760					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

BUILDINGS AND SERVICES SECTOR
CHAPTER FOUR

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
37		Cultural Institutes Buildings								
	1	Baghdad University Buildings	Works and Housing	9330	1250	C	C	C	C	F
	2	Dormitary for Female Students in Waziriyah	High Education.	570	273	C	F			
	3	Construction Agricultural Institute in Abu Ghraib	"	150	7	F				
	4	Veterinary College and Hospital Buildings in Baghdad	"	440	150	C	F			
	5	Sharia College Building (Previously in Baghdad	"	150	60	F				
	6	Building of Dentistry College in Baghdad	"	211	40	F				
	7	Building of Pharmacology College in Baghdad	"	200	20	F				
	8	Completion of Laboratories of Medical College in Mosul	Works and Housing	300	50	F				
	9	Completion of Mosul University Buildings in Cultural Compound and Hammam-Alil	Higher Education	750	750	C	C	C	C	F
	10	Completion of Basrah University Buildings in Shiraziya and Tanouma	"	1800	1000	C	C	C	C	C

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

TABLE NO. (1)

BUILDINGS AND SERVICES SECTOR
CHAPTER FOUR

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
37	11	Construction of Sulaimaniya University Buildings	Higher Education	800	800	B	C	C	C	F
	12	Construction of Institute for the Kurdish Language in Erbil	Northern Affairs	20	20	B	F			
	13	Construction of a Public Library in Salah Al-Din	"	10	10	B	F			
	14	Construction and Expansion of Industrial Schools	Works and Housing	960	800	C	C	C	C	F
	15	Construction and Expansion of Agricultural Schools	"	2516	2000	C	C	C	C	F
	16	Teachers' Housing	"	71	26	F				
	17	Construction of Secondary and Intermediate Schools	Interior	6700	5750	C	C	C	C	F
	18	Construction of Elementary Schools	"	7170	6[illegible]00	C	C	C	C	F
	19	Expansion of "Centre"	Works & Housing	60	60	B	F			
		Total Section (37)		32708	19[illegible]36					
38		Housing Projects								
	1	Participation in the Construction of (3000) Rural Houses in the Northern Governorates in accordance with Agreement (451) Development of the North, with the World Food Organization	Northern Affairs	900	900	B	C	F		
	2	Construction of Houses "for the Central Prison Wardens".	Labour and Social Affairs	100	100	B	F			
		Total Section (38)		1000	1000					
39		Water Projects for Municipalities and Villages	Municipalities and	23620	13000	C	C	C	C	F

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BUILDINGS AND SERVICES SECTOR

CHAPTER FOUR

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
TABLE NO. (1)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table For Execution				
						1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
40		Baghdad Water Supply Projects:-								
	1	Purification Centre of Shalchiya.	Municipality and Rural Affairs.	600	600		B	C	C	F
	2	Purification Centre of Sadre al Canal	"	600	580	B	C	C	F	
	3	Completion of "Elevated Reservoirs" Under Construction.	"	180	130	C	F			
	4	Construction of Four New Elevated Reservoirs.	"	400	400		B	C	C	F
	5	Raw Water Network.	"	750	500	C	C	C	C	C
		Total Section (40)		2530	2210					
41		Youth Care Projects:-								
	1	Construction of Buildings.	Youth Care	100	100	B	F			
	2	Apparatus and Equipments. (German Loan)	"	1000	1000		B	C	F	
		Total Section (41)		1100	1100					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

BUILDINGS & SERVICES SECTOR

CHAPTER FOUR

TABLE NO. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

		Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
42	1	Amanat Al-Assima Projects								
	1	Construction of Ras Al-Qaria and Al-Defai Squares, Al-Markazy street and widening of Ma'moun street	Amanat Al-Assima	4007	160	B	F			
	2	"Exappropriation" and Settlement of Army Canal Accounts	"	6350	580	C	C	F		
	3	"Exappropriation and Construction of Trunk Road in Karkh	"	2565	1000	C	C	C	C	F
	4	"Construction" of Miscellaneous Streets in Baghdad	"	1000	1000	B	C	C	C	F
	5	Completion of Exappropriation and Construction of Palastine Street and connecting it to Abi Talib Street	"	100	100		B	C	C	F
	6	Exappropriation and Construction of Abu Nuwas Street	"	197	90	C	F			
	7	Exappropriation and Construction of Streets Surrounding the Holy Courtyard in Kadimain	"	286	40	F				
	8	Construction of Variant-level Crossings to Roundabouts in some Areas of Baghdad	"	1500	250		B	C	C	C
	9	Exappropriation and Surfacing of Park in Between Approches to Aimmah Bridge in Adhamiya	"	310	150	C	F			
	10	Construction of Outer Karradah Road	"	750	700	C	C	F		
	11	Construction of Surrounding Roads to Al-Sha'ab Stadium	"	200	120	F				

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

BUILDINGS AND SERVICES SECTOR
CHAPTER FOUR

Table No. (1)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution				
						70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
42	12	Regulation and Dredging of Khur River	Amanat Al-Assima	120	70	F				
	13	Settlement of Accounts of Completed Works		105	105	S				
	14	Three Modern Slaughter Houses		385	335	C	F			
		Total Section (42)		17375	4600					
43		Sewage Systems	Municipality & Rural Affairs							
	1	The Capital's Sewerage Project		10650	5870	C	C	C	C	F
	2	Completion of Plans for Sewerages of Mosul, Basrah, Kerbala, Najaf, Nasiriya & Amara		246	130	C	F			
		Total Section (43)		10896	6000					
44		Summer Resorts and Tourism Projects	Ministry of Culture & Information							
	1	Building of Tourism Centre		400	50	S				
	2	Construction of Amusements City in Baghdad		100	100	D	C	F		
	3	Construction of Casinos and Rest Stations	"	55	44	C	F			
	4	Construction and Enlargement of Rest Houses	"	90	85	C	C	F		
	5	Baths and Hotel in Hamam Alil	"	150	150	D	C	C	F	
	6	Construction of (20) Houses in Habbaniyah	"	30	30	D	C	F		
	7	Construction of a Tourism Camp in Nineveh	"	5	3	F				

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THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

TABLE NO. (1)

BUILDINGS AND SERVICES SECTOR
CHAPTER FOUR

Section	Item	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Plan Allocations	Time Table for Execution 70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
44	8	Expansion of Salah Al-Din Water Project	Ministry of Culture and Information	50	45	B	C	F		
	9	Expansion of Salman Pak Camp	"	5	5	F				
	10	Settlement of Accounts of Completed Works	"	20	20	S				
		Total Section (44)		906	532					
45		Settlement of Accounts of Ministry of Culture and Information's Completed Projects	Ministry of Cultura and Information	27	27	S				
46		Social Services Projects								
	1	Homes for the Aged and the Blind	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	63	55	C	F			
	2	**Children Care Homes**	"	142	100	C	C	F		
		Total Section (46)		205	155					
		TOTAL CHAPTER FOUR		128496	67000					

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
SYSTEMS OF PLANNING, FOLLOW UP, STATISTICS, UN/SF (ADFE) PROJECT AND OTHER SYSTEMS
TABLE NO. (1)

PLANNING AND FOLLOW-UP SYSTEMS
CHAPTER FIVE

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item		Total Plan Allocations	Time Table					Remarks
				70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	
51	1	Planning and Follow-Up Systems and the other UN/SF (ADFE) Project.	2000	C	C	C	C	C	
	2	Central Statistics Organization, National Institute for Planning & other Systems	4000	C	C	C	C	C	
	3	National Centre for Investments and Administrative Development	750	C	C	C	C	C	
	4	Agricultural Statistics Expenditure	750	C	C	C	C	C	
	5	Other Expenditures	500	B	C	C	C	F	
		TOTAL CHAPTER FIVE	8000						

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
LOANS ADVANCED TO GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS INCLUDING INTERESTS BORNE BY THE PLAN
TABLE NO (1)

LOANS ADVANCED TO GOVERNMENTAL
DEPARTMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS
CHAPTER SIX

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item		Total Plan Allocations	Time Table					Remarks
				70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	
52	1	State Organization for the Agricultural Development	2500	B	C	C	C	F	
		Fishing and Marketing	2500	B	C	C	C	F	
		Fruit and Vegetable Marketing	2500	B	C	C	C	F	
		Interests Payable to the Central Bank	300			B	C	F	
	2	Agricultural Bank	3500	C	C	C	C	F	
	3	State Organization for Contracts	1500	C	C	C	C	F	
	4	National Mineral Co.	3750	C	F				
	5	National Oil Co.	13250	C	C	C	C	F	
		Total Section (6)	27300						

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

CHAPTER SEVEN

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

TABLE NO. (1)

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Project	Total Plan Allocations	Annual Allocations					Remarks
				1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
53	1	Settlement of Foreign Loan Instalments (Appendix No. 1A)	28167	5254	5957	5638	5652	5666	
	2	Settlement of Interests of Foreign Loans (Appendix No. 1B).	8429	1985	1745	1726	1568	1405	
	3	Settlement of Instalments and Interests of other Foreign Loans (Appendix No. 1C).	7404	861	1048	1636	1780	2079	
		Total Chapter Seven.	44000	8100	8750	9000	9000	9150	

MISCELLANEOUS INVESTMENT EXPENDITURES

CHAPTER EIGHT

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

TABLE NO. (1)

MISCELLANEOUS INVESTMENT EXPENDITURES

Section	Item		Total Plan Allocations	Time Table					Remarks
				1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
54	1	Expenditures, Interests and Prizes of Production Loan.	2000	B	C	C	C	C	
	2	Other Investment Expenditures.	11601	B	C	C	C	C	
		Total Chapter Eight	13601						

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

TABLE NO. (1) APPENDIX (1A)

SETTLEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN INSTALMENTS

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

CHAPTER SEVEN

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Serial		Total Plan Allocations	Annual Allocations					Remarks
					70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	
53	1		Settlement of Foreign Loan Instalments							
		a	USSR	16250	3250	3250	3250	3250	3250	
		c	Import and Export Bank (First)	420	84	84	84	84	84	
		e	Import and Export Bank (Second)	820	164	164	164	164	164	
		g	Import and Export Bank (Third)	810	162	162	162	162	162	
		i	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Roads)	1116	199	209	222	236	250	
		k	French (S.P.I.B)	1200	600	600				
		m	Italian (Impianti)	4050	450	900	900	900	900	
		[illegible]	Japanese (Mitsubishi)	2370	345	480	515	515	515	
		q	Polish (S.I.C.O)	1131		108	341	341	341	
			TOTAL	23167	5254	5957	5638	5652	5666	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
SETTLEMENT OF INTEREST ON FOREIGN LOANS

TABLE NO. (1) APPENDIX (1B)

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS
CHAPTER SEVEN (APPEN IX)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Serial		Total Plan Allocations	Annual Allocations					Remarks
					70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	
53	2		Settlement of Interest on Foreign Loans							
		b	USSR Loan	4678	1119	926	901	877	855	
		d	Import and Export Bank (First)	143	38	33	29	24	19	
		f	" " " " (Second)	135	45	36	27	18	9	
		h	" " " " (Third)	272	72	63	54	46	37	
		j	International Bank for Reconstruction & Development (Roads)	1468	319	307	294	281	267	
		l	e (S.P.I.B)	51	42	9				
		n	Italian (Impianti)	807	225	216	176	122	68	
		p	Japanese (Mitsubishi)	620	125	155	140	115	85	
		r	o (S.I.C.O)	255			105	85	65	
			Total	8429	1985	1745	1726	1568	1405	

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THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS
CHAPTER SEVEN (APPENDIX)

SETTLEMENT OF INSTALMENTS AND INTERESTS OF OTHER FOREIGN LOANS
TABLE NO. (1) APPENDIX (1H)

(Thousand Dinars)

Section	Item	Serial		Total Plan Allocations	Annual Allocation					Remarks
					70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	
53	3		Settlement of Instalments and Interests of other loans							
		s	Instalments and Interests of USSR and French Loans Against Machineries Furnished to the Ministry of Agrarian Reform	3000	350	830	800	780	640	
		t	Settlement of other Miscellaneous Instalments and Interests	3504	11	213	836	1000	1439	
			TOTAL	7404	361	1043	1636	1780	2079	

SOURCES OF FINANCING

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR INVESMENTS

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
TABLE NO. (2)

RESOURCES FOR FINANCING INVESTMENTS IN THE GOVERNMENTAL CENTRAL SECTOR

(Thousand Dinars)

No.	Item	Resources	Estimates during Plan Years	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Remarks
1		The Plans Share at 50% from Income Tax on Oil Companies.	425000	85000	85000	85000	85000	85000	
2		The Plans Share from other Mineral Wealth Sources. (Appendix No. 2A).	6000	-	-	-	2000	4000	
3		Recovery of Loans granted to Governmental Enterprises and Organizations (Appendix No. 2B).	3013	1177	477	460	435	464	
4		Interests of Loans granted to Governmental Enterprises and Organizations (Appendix No. 2C).	81	13	30	15	13	10	
5		Participation of Governmental Enterprises and Organizations in financing the Plan (Appendix 2D).	3500	850	850	600	600	600	
6		The Plan's Share from the profits of Enterprises, Organizations and Establishments pertained thereto (Appendix No. 2E).	11350	2220	2270	2270	2270	2320	
7		Recovery of amounts spent from the budgets of developments of Enterprises organizations and establishments pertaining thereto (Appendix No. 2 F).	5500	1900	900	900	900	900	
8		50% Provision (allocations) of Annual Capital Consumption of Enterprises State Organizations and Establishments pertaining thereto (Appendix 2G).	7500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	

(Carried Forward)

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
TABLE NO. (2)

RESOURCES FOR FINANCING INVESTMENTS IN THE GOVERNMENTAL CENTRAL SECTOR

No.	Item	Resources	Estimates during Plan Years	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Remarks
9		Participation of Enterprises state organizations and establishments pertaining thereto, in financing their projects in the Central Plan (Appendix No. 2 H).	4457	1870	1637	375	325	250	
10		Domestic Loans. (Appendix No. 2I)	10000	5000	5000	-	-	-	
11		Foreign Loans (Appendix No. 2 J).	60000	16900	15500	11950	9850	5800	
12		Other Resources (Appendix No. 2 K).	500	100	100	100	100	100	
		Grand Total	536901	116530	113264	103170	102993	100944	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
TABLE NO. (2) APPENDIX NO. (2A)

PLAN'S SHARE FROM OTHER MINERAL WEALTH SOURCES

(Thousand Dinars)

No.	Item		Estimates During Plan Years	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Remarks
2	1	Oil Refinery in Basrah.	6000	-	-	-	2000	4000	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
TABLE NO. (2) APPENDIX NO. (2B)

RECOVERY OF LOANS ADVANCED TO GOVERNMENTAL ENTERPRISES AND ORGANIZATIONS

(Dinars)

No.	Item	Governmental Enterprises and Organizations	Estimates During Plan Years	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Remarks
			ID.	ID.	ID.	ID.	ID.	ID.	
3	1	Cooperative Bank (First).	33334	16667	16667	-	-	-	
	2	Cooperative Bank (Second).	75000	25000	25000	25000	-	-	
	3	Agricultural Bank (First).	125000	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	
	4	Agricultural Bank (Second).	175000	35000	35000	35000	35000	35000	
	5	Agricultural Bank (Third).	250000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	
	6	Agricultural Bank (Fourth).	125000	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	
	7	Estate Bank (First).	800000	800000	-	-	-	-	
	8	Estate Bank (Second).	1000000	200000	200000	200000	200000	200000	
	9	Iraqi Airways Administration.	29500	-	-	-	-	29500	
	10	Public Passenger Transport Service.	400000	-	100000	100000	100000	100000	
		Total	3012834	1176667	476667	460000	435000	464500	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

TABLE NO. (2) APPENDIX 2C)

INTERESTS OF LOANS ADVANCED TO GOVERNMENTAL ENTERPRISES AND ORGANIZATIONS

(Dinars)

No.	Item	Governmental Enterprises and Organizations	Estimates During Plan Years	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Remarks
			ID.	ID.	ID.	ID.	ID.	ID.	
4	1	Cooperative Bank (First).	1000	667	333	-	-	-	
	2	Cooperative Bank (Second).	3000	1500	1000	500	-	-	
	3	Agricultural Bank (First).	5000	1500	1250	1000	750	500	
	4	Agricultural Bank (Second).	10500	2800	2450	2100	1750	1400	
	5	Agricultural Bank (Third).	17500	4500	4000	3500	3000	2500	
	6	Agricultural Bank (Fourth).	10000	2500	2250	2000	1750	1500	
	7	Public Passenger Transport Service.	34250	-	18500	6250	5250	4250	
		Total	81250	13467	29783	15350	12500	10150	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
TABLE NO. (2) APPENDIX NO. (2D)

PARTICIPATION OF GOVERNMENTAL ENTERPRISES AND ORGANIZATIONS IN FINANCING THE PLAN

(Thousand Dinars)

No.	Item		Estimates During Plan Years	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Remarks
5	1	Government Oil Refineries Administration.	3000	600	600	600	600	600	**Balance brought forward from the previous Plan which had not been paid at the time.**
	2	National Electricity Administration.	500	250	250	-	-	-	
		Total	3500	850	850	600	600	600	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

TABLE NO. (2) APPENDIX NO. (2 E)

SHARE OF THE PLAN FROM PROFITS OF ENTERPRISES AND ORGANIZATIONS AND ESTABLISHMENTS PERTAINING THERETO AS PER PARA (1) OF ARTICLE TEN OF THIS LAW

(Thousand Dinars)

No.	Item	Project	Estimates During Plan Years	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Remarks
6	1	State Organization of Agricultural Development.	250	-	50	50	50	100	
	2	State Organization of Industry.	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
	3	State Organization of Trade.	3000	600	600	600	600	600	
	4	State Organization of Insurance.	750	150	150	150	150	150	
	5	National Electricity Administration.	1000	200	200	200	200	200	
	6	State Organization of Banks.	1000	200	200	200	200	200	
	7	State Organization of Grains.	250	50	50	50	50	50	
	8	Other Administrations and Organizations.	100	20	20	20	20	20	
		Total	11350	2220	2270	2270	2270	2320	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

TABLE NO. (2) APPENDIX NO. (2F)

RECOVERY OF AMOUNTS SPENT OUT OF THE DEVELOPMENT BUDGETS OF THE ENTERPRISES AND ORGANIZATIONS AND ESTABLISHMENTS PERTAINING THERETO AS PER PARA (2) OF ARTICLE TEN OF THIS LAW.

(Thousand Dinars)

No.	Item	Project	Estimates during Plan Years	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Remarks
7	1	State Organization of Industry and Establishments pertaining thereto.	2500	500	500	500	500	500	Exclusive of due claims for the Fiscal Year 1969/70 (including an amount of ID.933,239 due for payment during the Fiscal Years 1969/1970)
	2	National Electricity Administration and Establishments pertaining thereto.	3000	1400	400	400	400	400	
	3	Other Enterprises and Organizations.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Total	5500	1900	900	900	900	900	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
TABLE NO. (2) APPENDIX NO. (2 G)

PLAN'S RESOURCES AMOUNTING 50% PROVISION (ALLOCATIONS) OF ANNUAL DEPRECIATIONS OF THE STATE ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRY, THE NATIONAL ELECTRICITY ADMINISTRATION AND ESTABLISHMENTS PERTAINING THERETO AS PER PARA (3) OF ARTICLE TEN OF THIS LAW

(Thousand Dinars)

No.	Item	Project	Estimates during Plan Years	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Remarks.
8	1	State Organization of Industry and **Establishments** pertaining thereto.	2500	500	500	500	500	500	
	2	National Electricity Administration and Establishments pertaining thereto.	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
		Total	7500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

TABLE NO. (2) APPENDIX (2H)

PARTICIPATION OF SOME ENTERPRISES, ORGANIZATIONS AND ESTABLISHMENTS PERTAINING THERETO, IN FINANCING THEIR PRODUCTIVE DOMESTIC PROJECTS WITHIN THE CENTRAL PLAN

(Thousand Dinars)

No.	Item		Estimates during Plan Years	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Remarks
9	1	Iraqi Port Administration.	1707	870	637	125	75	-	
	2	The Government Spinning and Weaving Administration in Mosul - to finance part of the Project of the Expansion of Factory.	1500	750	750	-	-	-	
	3	Grain Board - to finance part of the project for the establishment of new Silos.	1250	250	250	250	250	250	
		Total	4457	1870	1637	375	325	250	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

TABLE NO. (2) APPENDIX (2 I)

DOMESTIC LOANS

(Thousand Dinars)

No.	Item		Estimates during Plan Years	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Remarks
10	1	Production Loans.	10000	5000	5000	-	-	-	Includes the first, second, third and fourth Loans.
		Total	10000	5000	5000	-	-	-	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
TABLE NO. (2) APPENDIX NO. (2J)
FOREIGN LOANS

(Thousand Dinars)

No.	Item		Estimates During Plan Years	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Remarks
11		Contracted Loans:-							
	1	U.S.S.R. Loan.	8300	2800	3500	2000	-	-	
	2	Export-Import Bank Loan (Power Stations)	500	500	-	-	-	-	
	3	International Bank of Development and Reconstruction Loan (Roads).	750	300	450	-	-	-	
	4	Italian Loan (Impianti - Amara Sugar).	2800	2800	-	-	-	-	
	5	Japanese Loan (Mitsubishi - Fertilizers).	2500	2000	500	-	-	-	
	6	A portion of the German Democratic Republic's Loan (Electrical Sets and Railway Wagons).	2850	1050	1300	500	-	-	
	7	Polish Loan (Mosul Sugar).	2100	1500	400	200	-	-	
	8	Czechoslovakian Loan (Basrah Refinery)	10000	5000	5000	-	-	-	
		Total	29800	15950	11150	2700	-	-	
		Available Loans:-							
	9	U.S.S.R. Loan (Rawa Dam).	5000	-	-	1000	2000	2000	
	10	Bulgarian Loan (Government Farms).	1000	300	350	350	-	-	
	11	A portion of the German Democratic Republic's Loan.	21150	650	3450	6900	6850	3300	
	12	New Loans.	3050	-	550	1000	1000	500	
		Total	30200	950	4350	9250	9850	5800	
		Grand Total	60000	16900	15500	11950	9850	5800	

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
TABLE NO. (2) APPENDIX NO. (2K)
OTHER RESOURCES

(Thousand Dinars)

No.	Item		Estimates During Plan Years	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Remarks
12	1	Receipts from selling tender papers and some of the Plan's possessions.	500	100	100	100	100	100	

SELF FINANCED INVESTMENTS
OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

TABLE NO. (3)

SELF FINANCED INVESTMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

(Thousand Dinars)

Sector	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
First - Agriculture. (Appendix 3A)	8000
Second - Industry, Mining and Electricity. (Appendix 3B)	212000
Third - Transport and Communications. (Appendix 3C)	54290
Fourth - Buildings and Services. (Appendix 3D)	47500
Grand Total	321790

~~THE~~ PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

DISTRIBUTION OF SELF FINANCED INVESTMENTS IN THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC SECTOR

TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX (3A)

First - Agricultural Sector

(Thousand Dinars)

Serial	Organizations	Total Estimated Plan allocations
1	State Organization of Agricultural Development and Establishments Pertaining thereto	3000
	Total Self Financed Investments of the Agricultural Public Sector	3000

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
ISTRIBUTION OF SELF FINANCED INVESTMENTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL PUBLIC SECTOR ACCORDING TO ORGANIZATIONS

TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX (3B)

SECOND - INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

(Thousand Dinars)

Serial	Organizations	Total Cost	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
1	Projects of the two companies - The National Oil Co. and the National Mineral Co.	156500	152250
2	Industrial Projects For The Iraqi Ports Administration	1200	1200
3	Projects of the Iraqi Dates Administration	2480	2325
4	Projects of the State Organization for Grains	1000	1000
5	Projects of the National Electricity Administration	2500	2500
6	Projects of the State Organization of Industry	23630	23630
7	Projects of Oil Administration	30390	29095
Total	Sef Financed Investments of the Industrial Public Sector	217700	212000

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX NO. (3B)

DISTRIBUTION OF SELF FINANCED INVESTMENTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL PUBLIC SECTOR ACCORDING TO ACTIVITIES

SECOND - INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

(Thousand Dinars)

Serial		Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
a		Extraction Industries:-			
	1	Project for Development of Salt pans in Fao and Um Qasr.	Iraqi Ports Administration.	1200	1200
	2	Samawa Salt Pan.	State Organization of Industry.	100	100
	3	Extraction of Crude Oil, Sulphur and Phosphate.	National Oil and National Mineral Companies.	156500	152250
		Total Industrial Extraction Industries.		157800	153550
b		Chemical Industries:-			
	1	Kufa Plastic Granule Factory.	State Organization of Industry.	50	50
	2	Rubber Tire and Tube Factory for Bicycles in Kufa.	- " -	150	150
	3	Manufacture of Concentrated Extracts for Soft Drinks.	- " -	200	200
		Total Industrial Chemical Investment.		400	400

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX NO. (3B)

SECOND - Industrial Sector.

(Thousand Dinars)

Serial		Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
c		Industries of Construction Materials:-			
	1	Expansion of Brick Factory in Shamaia.	State Organization of Industry.	350	350
	2	Cement Factory in Kufa.	"	3000	3000
	3	Asbestos Pipes Factory.	"	450	450
	4	Concrete Blocks Factory in Badoosh Cement Factory.	"	100	100
	5	Samawa/Um Qasr Cement Factory.	"	5500	5500
		Total Investments of Industries of Construction Materials.		9400	9400
d		Food Industries:-			
	1	Bakery Projects.	State Organization of Grains.	1000	1000
	2	Dates Delivery Centre in Qurna.	Ministry of Economics.	160	150
	3	Centre For Dates Delivery and Packing in Abu Al-Khaseeb.	"	180	145
	4	Centre for Dates Delivery and Packing in Seeba.	"	170	165

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX NO. (3B)

SECOND - INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

(Thousand Dinars)

Serial		Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
d	5	Centre for Dates Delivery and Packing in Hartha.	Ministry of Economics.	170	165
	6	Cold Stores for Dates Storage.	"	700	650
	7	Refined Date-Syrup Factory.	"	650	600
	8	Animal Fodder Factory.	"	450	450
	9	Vegetable Oil Extraction Factory in Amara.	State Organization of Industry.	1300	1300
	10	Factory for Tomato Paste and Fruit Juice in Mosul.	"	300	300
	11	Factory for Grape Juice and Wine in Duhok.	"	200	200
	12	Tomato Paste Factory in Dor.	"	280	280
	13	Factory for Tomato Paste and Fruit Juice in Baquba.	"	280	280
	14	Tomato Paste Factory in Ma'amaniyah.	"	280	280
		Total Investments of Foodstuff Industries.		6120	5965

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX NO. (3B)

SECOND - INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

(Thousand Dinars)

Serial		Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
e		Spinning and Weaving Projects:-			
	1	Expansion and Development of the Iraqi Spinning and Weaving Company.	State Organization of Industry.	1000	1000
	2	Expansion of the Carpet Company's Factory.	"	290	290
	3	Fatah Pasha's Woollen Spinning and Weaving Factory - Baghdad - Taji.	"	2500	2500
	4	Jute Factory in Suwaira.	"	1250	1250
	5	Expansion of Knitting Factory in Kut.	"	500	500
		Total Investments of Spinning and Weaving Industries.		5540	5540
f		Other Projects:-			
	1	Cigarette Factory in Arbil.	"	2000	2000
	2	Expansion and Development of Leather Industries Company.	"	200	200
	3	Tractor Assembly Project.	"	250	250
	4	Lorry Assemblying Project.	"	500	500
	5	Water Pumps Factory.	"	100	100
	6	Spiral Pipes Factory.	"	2500	2500
	7	Extension of Electricity to the New Industrial Projects.	National Electricity Administration.	2500	2500
		Total Investments of Other Projects.		[illegible]	[illegible]

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THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX NO. (3B)

SECOND - INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

(Thousand Dinars)

Serial		Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
g		**Oil and Gas Projects:-**			
	1	Expansions of Daura Refinery:	Ministry of Oil & Minerals.		
		a) Petrol Refining Unit.		3000	3000
		b) Alkyl Benzine Unit.	"	1000	1000
		c) Water Treatment of Gas.Oil.	"	750	450
		d) Expansion of Kerosene Section.	"	500	500
		e) Increasing Pumping Capacity of K2 Pipeline.	"	700	700
		f) Increasing Pumping Capacity of Khanaqin-Daura Crude Oil Pipeline.	"	200	200
		g) Other Expansions.	"	120	120
		Total Expansions of Daura Refinery.		6270	5970
	2	Expansion of Sulphur Extraction Plant in Kirkuk:-			
		Sulphur Grinding and Filling Unit.	"	200	200
		Pipeline between Producing Units and Kirkuk.	"	100	100
		Total Expansions of the Sulphur Extraction Plant in Kirkuk.		300	300

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
TABLE NO.(3) APPENDIX NO. (3B)

SECOND - INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

(Thousand Dinars)

Serial	Project	Executing Party	Total Cost	Total Estimates Plan Allocations
3	Expansion of Basrah Refinery:	Ministry of Oil and Minerals.		
	a) Extraction Unit of Aviation Spirit.	"	1000	1000
	b) Grease Unit.	"	7000	6300
	Total Expansion of Basrah Refinery.		8000	7300
4	Transportation of Gas from Baiji to Mashrak.	"	1500	1500
5	Supplying Dibbis Electric Power Station with Natural Gas.	"	250	250
6	Erection of Petrol Filling Stations in all parts of Iraq.	"	3000	3000
7	Erection of Depots in all parts of Iraq.	"	1670	1670
8	New Karkh Depot.	"	1000	1000
9	Zafaraniyah Depot.	"	2000	1900
10	Expansion of the Factory of Oil Equipments.	"	70	70
11	Transportation of Oil Products by means of pipes.	"	4500	4500
12	Mosul-Wadi Hajar Pipeline.	"	200	200
13	Liquid Gas Distribution Projects in all parts of Iraq.	"	1630	1435
	Total Investment of Oil and Gas Projects.		30390	29095
	Total Self Financed Investments of			

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX NO. (3C)
DISTRIBUTION OF SELF FINANCED INVESTMENTS OF THE PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR ACCORDING TO ORGANIZATIONS

THIRD - TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR (Thousand Dinars)

Serial	Project	Total Cost	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
1	Projects of the Posts, Telegraph and Telephone Services.	750	750
2	Marine Transport Company Projects.	49625	25875
3	Iraqi Ports Administration Projects.	27665	27665
	Total Self Financed Investments of the Public Transport and Communications Sector.	78040	54290

THE PLANNING BOARD AND MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX (3C)

THIRD - TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR

(Thousand Dinars)

Serial		Project	Total Cost	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
1		Post, Telegraph and Telephone Administration		
	1	Telex System Project for Iraq - Internal and External	750	750
		Total Investments of Post, Telegrahp and Telephone Administration	750	750
2		The Iraqi Maritime Transport Company	–	
	1	Building up Four New Ships for Freight of 13500 Tons Capacity	5625	5625
	2	Crude Oil Tankers	40000	16250
	3	Purchase of Small Boats and Tugs	4000	4000
		Total Investments of the Iraqi Maritime Transport Company	49625	25875

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

THIRD - TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR — TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX NO. (3C)

(Thousand Dinars)

Serial		Project	Total Cost	Total Estimated Allocations
3		Iraqi Ports Administration:-		
	1	1000 Houses for the Administration's Labourers.	1300	1300
	2	100 Houses for the Administration's Officials.	250	250
	3	Expansion of the Administration's Offices.	100	100
	4	Construction of 10 Schools in the Ports' Areas.	300	300
	5	Building Factory for Brick Production.	30	30
	6	Purchase and Installation of Sheds and Stores.	200	200
	7	Paving Streets in Um Qasr and other areas of the Administration.	500	500
	8	Tourism projects in Sindbad Island.	250	250
	9	Quarantine quarters in Fao.	80	80
	10	Construction:Wharf 1, 10, 11 in Ma'qal(1)	2200	2200
	11	Construction:Wharf 4, 5, 6 in Um Qasr(1)	4000	4000
	12	Construction:a Wharf for Exporting Sulphur in Um Qasr.	900	900
	13	Construction:a Wharf for Exporting Salt in Um Qasr or Fao.	750	750

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(1) Financed from Loans advanced by the Friendly Countries.

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)
TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX NO. (3C)

THIRD - TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR

(Thousand Dinars)

Serial		Project	Total Cost	Total Estimated Allocations
3		Iraqi Ports Administration:- (Cont'd)		
	14	Dredging Shatt Al-Arab.	150	150
	15	Dredging Um Qasr River and Placing Navigation Signs.	400	400
	16	Establishments and means of Civil Defence.	75	75
	17	Expansion of Saihan Water Purification Project.	100	100
	18	Extension of Saihan-Fao Pipeline.	350	350
	19	Ma'qal Water Project.	300	300
	20	Expansion of Shaiba Water Project and Extension of New Water Pipe.	200	200
	21	Purchase of Electrical Cranes for Wharfs.	700	700
	22	Expansion of Electricity Networks.	250	250
	23	Machinery, Equipments and other necessary Electrical Appliances.	100	100
	24	Cold Storages.	250	250
	25	Laundry Plant.	30	30
	26	Ship Building Dockyard (1)	4000	4000
	27	Acetylene Gas Plant.	60	60
	28	Expansion of Marine Engineering Factory.	250	250
	29	Various Means of Transport and Building Equipment.	400	400
	30	Expansion of Ajnadeen Deepwater Dock Yard.	350	350
	31	Two Tow Boats of 1000 HP.	300	300

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(1) Financed from Loans advanced by the Friendly Countries.

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

TABLE NO. (3) APPENDIX NO. (3 C)

THIRD - TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR.

(Thousand Dinars)

Serial		Project	Total Cost	Total Estimated Allocations
3		Iraqi Ports Administration:-		
	32	Building ten Boats to serve miscellaneous purposes in the Administration's Factories.	60	60
	33	Marine Navigation Signs.	250	250
	34	Building five Ferry Boats and Tugs in the Administration's Factory.	100	100
	35	Floating Crane 350-1000 Tons.	1750	1750
	36	Dredger 3000 cubic metres capacity.	500	500
	37	Purchase of Boats and Equipments for Marine Survey.	450	450
	38	Barrage Construction to Protect the Navigation Canals.	1500	1500
	39	Mechanical Cranes.	250	250
	40	Electronic Calculator.	150	150
	41	Miscellaneous Wireless Equipment.	250	250
	42	Water Level Measuring Equipment.	50	50
	43	Aerodrome Equipment.	150	150
	44	Exchanges.	50	50
	45	Improvement of Wireless Automatic Telephones.	80	80
	46	Equipment for Controlling Navigation by Television.	50	50
	47	Construction of Wharf for Cement Exportation at Um Qasr.	900	900
	48	Development of Free Zone and Participation in the Industrial Projects.	2000	2000
		Total Investments of Iraqi Ports Administration.	27665	27665

THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS (1970-1974)

DISTRIBUTION OF SELF FINANCED INVESTMENT OF THE PUBLIC BUILDING AND SERVICES SECTOR ACCORDING TO ORGANIZATIONS

TABLE NO.(3) APPENDIX (3a)

FOURTH - BUILDINGS AND SERVICES SECTOR (Thousand Dinars)

Serial	Organizations	Total Estimated Plan Allocations
1	Sewerage Board	2000
2	Baghdad Water Supply Administration	4750
3	Amanat Al-Asima	4000
4	Municipalities excluding Amanat Al-Asima	3500
5	Universities	2500
6	Health Organizations	4000
7	Organizations for Labour Investments	7000
8	Local Administrations, Summer Resorts, Tourism, Trade, Insurance, Banks, Social Security and Other Organizations	19750
	Total Self Financed Investments in the Buildings and Services Public Sector	47500

EXPLANATORY NOTE
FOR
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1970-1974

EXPLANATORY NOTE
Regarding the
National Development Plan
for the years 1970-1974

Introductory

The Constitution of 17 July 1968, in its first and second chapters, has proclaimed the general principles which have to be pursued by the society in its march along the path of economic and social development that ensures welfare and prosperity for the masses of citizens. For, in its first article, the Constitution has stipulated that "the Republic of Iraq is a democratic State of the people, drawing the origin of its democracy and popularity from its Arab heritage and from the spirit of Islam". The Constitution has also elucidated, in chapter II, the essential pre-requisites for the Iraqi society since it asserted that social solidarity and the family constitute the foundation of society, that the State guarantees social security services and ensures equality of opportunities, that work is a right and an honour for every able citizen, and that those serving in public posts are entrusted with the service of the people.

The Constitution has likewise brought to the fore the basic features and the objectives of the Iraqi economic system, for it has asserted that this system aims at achieving socialism by adopting comprehensive planning as a method of uplifting the national economy and by enforcing social justice which interdicts any form of exploitation, so that utilization of capital in the service of the national economy may not run counter to the general welfare of the people. Hence this would be a guided economy wherein both public and private sector cooperate in the realization of economic and social development in order to attain the objectives of sufficiency in production and justice in distribution.

The Constitution has also proclaimed that "the natural riches are the property of the State and that it is the State that ensures their proper utilization", that public funds are sacred and their safeguard a duty, that private property is protected and its social function regulated by law, and that it cannot be wrested unless for public benefit and against an equitable compensation in accordance with the law. The Constitution has also stipulated that the law establish the maximum regarding agricultural holdings - excess of which would devolve to the State without compensation - and that the State encourages the cooperative movement and takes care of its establishments.

Therefore the characteristics of the new national development policy - whose general principles have been formulated by the Constitution of the Republic of Iraq - require creation of a radical change in the economic and social structure - a change that would lead to the growth and advancement of society under an economic system that strives to achieve sufficiency and justice within the framework of unity, liberty and socialism.

The lofty principles proclaimed by the Iraqi Constitution require, of necessity, the adoption of the technique of comprehensive planning which constitutes a scientific, practical and humanitarian means for the proper exploitation of economic resources. They consequently require consolidation of the present planning agencies in order to enable them to perform their tasks in the formulation of development plans and coordination of economic and social policies. They also require consolidation of the implementation agencies and raising of the standard of efficiency of their personnel so that they may be able to implement the investments specified in the Plan in accordance with the prescribed time-phasing and with a view to attaining the final objectives of national development.

An important fact is hence revealed, viz. that the responsibility of planning has to be shouldered by all citizens - whether in respect to preparation, implementation, or follow-up - because success of planning and soundness of implementation depend on the positive participation of the central planning agency on the one hand, and the various

State agencies and the individuals working at different levels therein, on the other hand. This participation is essential for successful efforts in conducting the Plan towards its desired objectives; and the individuals' right to participate in Plan preparation is countered by their responsibility for its implementation and for realization of its objectives to the full.

I. Evaluation of the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965-1969

The Five-Year Economic Plan 1965-1969 has assumed that the rate of annual increase in population is 2% and that this increase does not lead to any problem so long as there are vast expanses of arable land as well as vast possibilities of industrialization. However, the annual compound rate of population growth during the years of that Plan reached 3.25% on the average. Rate of increase during the Plan years, by comparison with the base year 1964/65, reached approximately 17.32%. This large increase in the size of population is attributed to the fact that birth rates remained at their high level while death rates continued on a downward trend as a result of increased health care and widespread medical services.

It was decided in the Plan to achieve two main objectives: first, achievement of a noticeable rise in the standard of living through increase of the rate of economic growth and securement of a reasonable degree of economic stability; second, re-equilibration of the Iraqi economic structure in order to bring about increased diversification of domestic product and comparative reduction of dependence on oil revenues as a source of foreign currency - together with the great increase in agricultural and industrial production that this would entail in order to increase non-oil exports and to substitute increased domestic production for extensive imports. In fulfilment of these two main objectives, and in the light of the national economy's capacity for growth, it was decided that the Plan's aim should be the realization of an increase in national income during the Plan's five years - increase that would be equivalent to a compound annual growth rate of at least 8% - after taking the saving and investment capacity into account. In view of the fact that growth of oil production is not subject to investment decisions alone, and that non-commodity sectors respond to the activities in the main commodity sectors, it was decided in the Plan that the commodity sectors as a whole should grow at an annual compound growth rate of 9.4%, the industrial sector at an annual rate of 12%, the construction sector at an annual rate of 8%, the agricultural sector at an annual rate of 7.5%, and the electricity sector at an annual rate of 20% owing to the increasing demand for electricity - whether for consumption or for production purposes. As for the non-commodity sectors, it was decided in the Plan that the transport and communications sector should grow at an annual rate of 6%, the trade sector at a rate of 5.7%, the finance sector at a rate of 10%, the public administration and the defence sector at a rate of 8%, the housing sector at a rate of 2.5%, and the services sector (including health and education) at a rate of 8.3%.

1. Development of the National Economy

We shall first follow up the development of national economy, with its aggregate economic variables, and the impact of this development on the standard of living and the level of income, on investment, consumption and saving, on foreign transactions, and on utilization of available resources. We shall then follow up the development which was realized at sectoral level during the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965-1969.

a) Development of the Standard of Living

In respect to raising the standard of living as a basic aim of the Plan, the average per capita income and the family income registered a marked increase during the Plan years, since per capita income rose from 75.9 dinars during the base year 1964/65 to 89.8 dinars during the fifth year 1969/70 - an increase of 18.31% as against 18.28% for the average family income.

However, despite the rise in the average per capita and family incomes at such a rate, the Plan aimed at raising the per capita national output from 81.8 dinars in 1964 to 108.9 dinars in 1969, whereas actual achievement was an increase of that average from 81.2 dinars in 1964 to 90.1 dinars in 1969, at 1964 constant prices, i.e. about 82.73% of the envisaged objective. However, actual increase in per capita and average family incomes, though short of the Plan target, is a reflection of the growth of national economy such as would ensure an increase of income at rates exceeding those of population growth. This is shown in the following table:

Table No. 1

Per Capita and Average Family Income
1965-1969 (at current prices)

	Base Year 1964/65	Fifth Year 1969/70	Rate of Increase Over Base Year %
Gross National Product (in million dinars)	637.5	879.5	37.96
National Income (in million dinars)	595.8	826.8	38.77
Population	7846536	9205185	17.32
Number of Families	1569307	1841037	17.32
National Output Per Capita (in dinars)	81.2	95.5	17.61
Per Capita Income (in dinars)	75.9	89.8	18.31
Average Family Income (in dinars)	379.7	449.1	18.28

b) Results of the Follow-up of National Income

The Five-Year Economic Plan 1965-1969 aimed at an increase in national income that would be equal to the increase achieved by a compound rate of growth of 8% annually. However, the actual achieved increase in national income (net national product at factor cost) fell very ~~much short of the Plan's target.~~ National income (at current prices) increased from 595.8 million dinars in 1964 to 826.8 million dinars in 1969 - an increase of about 231.0 million dinars, an average annual increase of about 46.2 million dinars, and a compound rate of income growth of 6.8% per annum.

To obtain the National Income figure (net National Product at factor cost) the net factor income from abroad was excluded from the gross domestic product in order to arrive at the figure of gross national product at market prices. Net indirect taxes were then excluded from this figure in order to arrive at the gross national product figure at factor cost, and for the consumption of fixed provision was excluded from this figure in order to arrive at the national income figure. From this figure it was possible to arrive at the figure of personal income and of disposable income. It is to be noted that the personal income has risen at a compound growth rate of 7.4% per annum, and the disposable income at a compound growth rate of 8.2% annually, as shown in the following table:

Table No. 2

Gross Domestic Product (at market price). Personal Income. and Disposable Income
(at current prices)
(1964 - 1969)

	Base year 1964	First year 1965	Second year 1966	Third year 1967	Fourth year 1968	Fifth year 1969
1. Gross domestic product at market price	804.5	877.0	940.6	942.2	1055.1	1121.3
2. Net Factor Income from abroad	- 123.7	- 129.6	- 137.7	- 122.6	- 156.8	- 159.4
3. Gross National Product at market price	680.8	747.4	802.9	819.6	899.3	961.9
4. Less Indirect Taxes (net)	43.3	46.0	52.4	59.5	66.4	82.4
5. Gross National Product (at factor cost)	637.5	701.4	750.5	760.1	832.9	879.5
6. Less Provisions for the consumption of fixed capital	41.7	42.1	45.0	45.3	50.0	52.7
7. Net National Product at factor cost = National Income	595.8	659.3	705.5	714.8	782.9	826.8
8. Less (savings of business sector + direct taxes of business sector + Govdrnment income from (property) plus net current transfers from the Government and from abroad	195.0	177.8	181.6	215.3	246.1	254.1
9. Personal income	400.8	481.5	523.9	499.5	536.8	572.7
10. Less: Current Transfers to the Government (including taxes on th household sector)	27.3	32.6	34.7	21.2	30.1	19.3
11. Disposable income	373.5	448.9	439.2	468.3	506.7	553.4
12. Private Consumption expenditure	350.4	429.1	472.4	446.9	455.4	511.6
13. Household saving (including the unincorporated business sector)	23.1	10.8	16.8	21.4	31.3	41.8

By analysing the Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product, which rose from 804.5 million dinars (at current prices) in 1964 to 1121.3 million dinars in 1969 - as previously stated - we find that private consumption expenditure rose from 350.4 million dinars in 1964 to 511.6 million dinars in 1969, i.e. an increase of about 161.2 million dinars during the period, an average annual increase of 32.2 million dinars, and an annual rate of increase amounting to an average of approximately 9.2% annually; whereas the increase was estimated at a merely 5.5% in the Plan. Ratio of private consumption to gross domestic product amounted to approximately 43.6% in 1964 and rose to 45.6% in 1969. As for government consumption expenditure, it rose from 169.5 million dinars in 1964 to 251.6 million dinars in 1969, i.e. an increase of approximately 82.1 million dinars during the period under review, yet an average annual increase of 16.4 million dinars, and by an annual rate of increase of 9.7% on average. Ratio of government consumption to gross domestic product rose from 21.1% in 1964 to 22.4% in 1969, whereas it was aimed that the increase would be confined to 8% annually - which is a better result than that achieved in respect to private consumption even though the rate of increase in government consumption was bigger than that of national income, contrary to the envisaged aim of making it keep pace with the increase in national income. As for gross domestic fixed capital formation, it rose from 147.6 million dinars in 1964 to 159.0 million dinars in 1969: an increase of 11.4 million dinars during the period and an average annual increase of 2.3 million dinars. Rate of actual achievement of capital formation in the national economy, compared with gross domestic product at market price, dropped from 18.3% in 1964 to 14.2% in 1969 - as shown in the following table:

Table No. 3

Expenditure on Gross Doomstic Product
1964-1969 (at Current Prices)

(in million dinars)

	Base Year 1964	First Year 1965	Second Year 1966	Third Year 1967	Fourth Year 1968	Fifth Year 1969
1. Private consumption expenditure	350.4	429.1	472.4	446.9	455.4	511.6
2. Government consumption expenditure	169.5	177.2	180.1	202.5	233.8	251.6
3. Gross domestic fixed capital formation	147.6	131.4	144.7	149.9	154.2	159.0
4. Exports of goods and services	324.9	344.6	364.4	326.1	404.4	407.5
5. Less imports of goods and services	187.9	205.3	221.0	183.2	191.7	208.4
Expenditure on gross domestic product (at market prices)	804.5	877.0	940.6	942.2	1056.1	1121.3
6. Net factor income from abroad	-123.7	-129.6	-137.7	-122.6	- 156.8	- 159.4
7. Less indirect taxes	43.3	46.0	52.4	59.5	60.4	82.4
8. Plus subsidies)						
9. Less provisions for the consumption of fixed capital)	41.7	42.1	45.0	45.3	50.0	52.7
Net National Product at factor cost = National Income	595.8	659.3	705.5	714.8	782.9	826.8

c) Results of the Follow-up of Development of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (Gross Value of Implemented Investments)

Gross domestic fixed capital formation was financed from two main sources:
Provisions for the consumption of fixed capital and domestic saving in the government sector, business sector, and household sector (comprising the unincorporated business sector). Since a surplus was realized in the current account of the balance of payments during the Plan years, and since this surplus is not included in the financing of gross domestic fixed capital formation - being considered as saving as well as current investment which may finance capital transactions and not current transactions with the rest of the world - the said surplus was excluded from the total of provisions for the consumption of fixed capital plus net domestic saving, in order to show the sources of financing of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation.

The following table shows that savings in the government sector contributed by a ratio varying between 25.9% in 1964 and 25.5% in 1969, and that the business sector savings contributed by ratios varying between 40.0% in 1964 and 41.2% in 1969 in the financing of gross domestic fixed capital formation; while the rate of contribution of the household sector (comprising the unincorporated business sector) varied between 15.7% in 1964 and 26.3% in 1969:

Table No. 4

The Finance of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (at current prices)

(in million dinars)

	Base Year 1964	First Year 1965	Second Year 1966	Third Year 1967	Fourth Year 1968	Fifth Year 1969
1. Provision for the Consumption of Fixed Capital	41.7	42.1	45.0	45.3	50.0	52.7
2. Savings	120.4	99.3	105.5	129.9	161.7	147.8
a) Government Sector	38.2	45.7	38.1	52.1	48.8	40.5
b) Business Sector	59.1	33.8	50.6	56.4	61.6	65.5
c) Household & Unincorporated Business Sector	23.1	19.8	16.8	21.4	51.3	41.8
3. Current Account Deficit*	-14.5	-10.0	-5.8	-25.3	-57.5	-41.5
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	147.6	131.4	144.7	149.9	154.2	159.0

* (-) represents the surplus in current account of external transactions.

The preceding table shows that the Provisions for the Consumption of Fixed Capital rose by 26.4% in 1969 over the 1964 base year figure, while net domestic saving rose by 22.8% and by an average annual increase of 4.56%. However, its ratio to gross domestic product dropped from 20.1% in 1964 to 17.9% in 1969. This represents a relative decrease in investment appropriations.

Distribution of gross domestic fixed capital formation between the public and the private sectors is shown in the following table:

Table No. 5
Distribution of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation Between the Public and the Private Sector 1964-1969

(at Current Prices)

(in million dinars)

Y e a r	Public Sector				Private Sector		Grand
	Capital formation (ordinary budget & local administration)	Capital formation from plan resources & public business sector	Total				
			Value	Percentage %	Value	Percentage	Total
1957-1963			403.5	50.2	400.5	49.8	804.0
1964	10.4	32.7	93.1	63.1	54.5	36.9	147.6
1965	11.7	58.9	70.6	53.7	60.8	46.4	131.4
1966	12.5	66.7	79.2	54.7	65.5	45.3	144.7
1967	14.9	78.5	93.4	62.3	56.5	37.7	149.9
1968	15.7	74.6	90.3	58.6	63.9	41.4	154.2
1969	17.1	74.3	91.4	57.5	67.6	42.5	159.0
Grand Total	71.9	353.0	424.9	57.5	314.3	42.5	739.2

The preceding table indicates the growing relative importance of the public sector in Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation, since this sector's contribution thereto reached approximately 57.5% during the period 1965-1969 as against 50.2% during the period 1957/1963. This was precisely the aim of the nationalization resolutions issued in 1964 which achieved expansion of the public sector - expansion that enables it to carry out its role in the development process. The Five-Year Economic Plan 1965-1969 thus contributed from its resources and those of the public business sector to gross domestic fixed capital formation - a major percentage of the public sector's total contribution since it amounted to approximately 353.0 million dinars during the Plan years.

The preceding table also indicates that gross domestic fixed capital formation in both public and private sector amounted to 147.6 million dinars in 1964, i.e. 18.3% of gross domestic product at current prices, and rose to 159.0 million dinars in 1969; but its ratio to gross domestic product dropped to 14.2%. The table likewise shows the cumulative picture of gross domestic fixed capital formation for it amounted to approximately 424.9 million dinars in the public sector as against 314.3 million dinars in the private sector during the years of the Economic Plan 1965-1969. Gross domestic fixed capital formation in both public and private sectors thus reached about 739.2 million dinars during the Plan years. During the same period, the State contributed an amount of 71.9 million dinars to gross domestic fixed capital formation in the public administration and government services sector.

As for distribution of gross domestic fixed capital formation by industrial use, the available preliminary data indicate that, in 1964, it centred on the public administration and services sector, followed next by the manufacturing sector, the transport and communications sector, and the ownership of dwellings sector -

gross domestic fixed capital formation in those four sectors reached approximately 127.1 million dinars, i.e. 86.1% of gross domestic fixed capital formation in all the economic sectors. While manufacturing industry's share, in 1964, was 18.3% of gross domestic fixed capital formation, it rose to 22.6% in 1969. Agriculture's share was 7.7% and 11.0% respectively during those two years. In 1969, gross domestic fixed capital formation centred on the manufacturing sector, followed next by the public administration and the services sector. The ownership of dwelling sector's rate of contribution rose to 18.8% in 1969 as against 16.9% in 1964. Therefore, gross domestic fixed capital formation in those three sectors amounted to approximately 97.9 million dinars, i.e. 61.6% of gross domestic fixed capital formation in all the economic sectors. The public administration and the services sector reverted to second position as regards relative importance of its rate of contribution to gross domestic fixed capital formation: it was approximately 20.2% in 1969 as against 33.8% in 1964 - as shown in the following table:

Table No. 6

Distribution of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation By Industrial Use (at current prices) 1964 _ 1969

(in million dinars)

Sector	Base year 1964	First year 1965	Second year 1966	Third year 1967	Fourth year 1968	Fifth year 1969
Agriculture	11.3	11.0	13.9	18.4	20.7	17.5
Mining	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5
Manufacturing	27.0	26.4	36.4	33.5	34.8	35.9
Construction	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2
Electricity, Gas, and Water	1.4	7.0	5.2	16.6	10.5	10.8
Transport storage , and Communications	25.2	20.1	23.0	19.5	17.6	22.1
Wholesale and retail trade	5.6	6.6	6.8	6.4	7.1	7.3
Banking, insurance and Real Estate	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7
Ownership of dwellings	25.0	27.1	29.1	24.1	29.0	29.9
Publice administration and services	49.9	29.7	27.6	28.8	31.2	32.1
Total	147.6	131.4	144.7	149.9	154.2	159.0

As regards the composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation by type of capital good, the available preliminary data indicate that the relative importance of investment in buildings dwindled from 40.7% of gross domestic fixed capital formation, 1964, to approximately 31.3% in 1969 owing to the great decrease in investment in non-residential buildings, while relative importance of investment in machinery, equipment, furniture, and fixture rose from 17.2% in 1964 to 25.8% in 1969 as a result of extensive imports of capital goods necessary for economic development, since value of these imports rose from 25.5 million dinars in 1964 to 36.2 million dinars in 1969. The relative importance of investment in transport equipment likewise increased, from 5.4% in 1964 to 8.1% annually, on an average, during the period 1966-1969 in view of the expansion of transport services - whether for passengers or for goods - as shown in the following table:

Table. No. 7
Composition Of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation By Type Of Capital goods(at current Prices)
1964-1969

(in million dinars)

Nature of investment	Base year 1964	First year 1965	Second year 1966	Third year 1967	Fourth year 1968	Fifth year 1969
1. Buildings						
a) Dwellings	25.0	27.1	29.1	24.1	29.0	29.9
b) Non-residential Buildings	35.0	19.2	15.5	19.0	19.5	19.9
Total (1)	60.0	46.3	44.6	43.1	48.5	49.8
2. Other constructions and works	54.2	46.2	45.7	55.6	55.5	56.9
3. Machinery and equipment						
a) Machinery and equipment	23.3	25.9	34.0	35.4	35.4	36.2
b) Furniture and fixtures	2.1	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.9
Total (3)	25.4	29.8	38.3	39.5	40.1	41.1
4. Transport Equipment	8.0	9.1	16.1	11.7	10.1	11.2
Grand total	147.6	131.4	144.7	149.9	154.2	159.0

It is worth pointing out that the Plan has assumed a capital-output ratio of 1:3.6 (excluding oil). This ratio was considered to be the basis for estimating the value of necessary investment for the realization of an increase in value added amounting to approximately 228.0 million dinars during the Plan years. In accordance with this coefficient, the volume of the Plan's total investment outlay was estimated at approximately 821.0 million dinars. Preliminary estimations of the capital output ratio were 1:3.1 (excluding oil) and 1:2.2 (including oil) during the period 1965-1969.

d) Development of External Transactions

Results of follow-up of external transactions indicate that goods and services exports value increased from 324.9 million dinars in 1964 to approximately 407.5 million dinars in 1969, i.e. an increase of 82.6 million dinars during the period, an increase rate of 25.4%. Value of goods and services imports increased from 187.9 million dinars in 1964 to 208.4 million dinars in 1969, i.e. an increase of 20.5 million dinars during the period, and an increase rate of 10.9% — as shown in the following table:

Table No. 8

External Transactions 1964-1969 (at current prices) (in million dinars)

	Base year 1964	First year 1965	Second year 1966	Third year 1967	Fourth year 1968	Fifth year 1969
1. Exports of goods and services	324.9	344.6	364.4	326.1	404.4	407.5
2. Factor income received from abroad	3.8	3.7	4.2	3.6	4.8	3.8
3. Current transfers from the rest of the World	2.3	1.3	1.8	6.0	2.7	2.8
Total Current receipts from the rest of the World	331.0	349.6	370.4	335.7	411.9	414.1
4. Imports of goods and services	187.9	205.3	221.0	183.2	191.7	208.4
5. Factor income paid abroad	127.5	133.3	141.9	126.2	161.6	163.2
6. Current transfers to the rest of the World	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.0
Current payments to the rest of the World	316.5	339.6	364.6	310.4	354.4	372.6
7. Surplus of the Nation on Current Account	14.5	10.0	5.8	25.3	57.5	41.5

Follow-up of oil export figures alone reveals that value of these exports increased from 282.0 million dinars in 1964 to 347.4 million dinars in 1969, i.e. value of oil exports represented approximately 86.8% of 1964 exports as against 85.3% in 1969. Therefore, reduction of dependence on oil revenues - as one of the general objectives of the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965-1969 - was not realized along the desired lines.

c) Development of Sources and Uses

In the light of the preliminary data that have been provided, the total available sources amounted to approximately 992.4 million dinars in 1964; it rose to 1329.7 million dinars in 1969, i.e. an increase of approximately 337.3 million dinars during the period, an annual average increase of about 67.5 million dinars, and an annual increase rate of about 6.8%. These sources, in addition to gross domestic product (with its constituents: consumer goods, productive services, capital goods) are exemplified in imports "goods and services".

The said data likewise indicate that uses of these available resources are exemplified in private consumption expenditure, government consumption expenditure, gross domestic fixed capital formation, and exports of "goods and services" (including the equivalent of factor income paid abroad).

Increase in private consumption expenditure and in government consumption expenditure led to an increase in final consumption: from 519.9 million dinars in 1964 to 763.2 million dinars in 1969, i.e. an increase of approximately 243.3 million dinars during the period, an annual average increase of about 48.7 million dinars, and an annual increase rate of 9.4% - as shown in the following table:

Table No. 9
Sources and uses
1964 - 1969 (at current prices)

(in million dinars)

	Base year 1964	First year 1965	Second year 1966	Third year 1967	Fourth year 1968	Fifth year 1969
Sources:						
Gross domestic Product at factor cost	761.2	831.0	888.2	882.7	989.7	1038.9
Indirect Taxes (net)	43.3	46.0	52.4	59.5	66.4	82.4
= Gross domestic Product at market price	804.5	877.0	940.6	942.2	1056.1	1121.3
+ Imports of goods and services	137.9	205.3	221.0	183.2	191.7	208.4
Total available sources	992.4	1082.3	1161.6	1125.4	1247.8	1329.7
Uses :*						
Private consumption expenditure	350.4	429.1	472.4	446.9	455.4	511.6
Government consumption expenditure	169.5	177.2	180.1	202.5	233.8	251.6
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	147.6	131.4	144.7	149.9	154.2	159.0
Exports of goods and services (including the equivalent of factor income paid abroad)	324.9	344.6	364.4	326.1	404.4	407.5
Total uses	992.4	1082.3	1161.6	1125.4	1247.8	1329.7

* Changes in stocks have not been taken into account owing to lack of sufficient data .

The preceding table shows that private consumption expenditure appropriated around 35.3% of total resources available in 1964. However, this rate went up to 38.5% in 1969. The same situation applies to government consumption expenditure, for ratio thereof to total available resources rose from 17.1% in 1964 to 18.9% in 1969. Thus ratio of final consumption expenditure to total available resources rose from 52.4% in 1964 to 57.4% in 1969. Absolute and relative increase in the volume of final consumption was at the expense of gross domestic fixed capital formation whose ratio to available resources amounted to approximately 14.9% in 1964 and decreased to 12.0% in 1969, and also at the expense of exports of goods and services whose ratio to available resources decreased from 32.7% in 1964 to 30.6% in 1969.

Such an expansion in final consumption expenditure is a reflection of the trend towards high consumption rates, constituting an economic phenomenon which prevails in several developing countries. This high consumption is naturally at the expense of saving. It results in contraction of investment and subsequently affects the rates of growth in the various economic sectors.

2. Development of the Economic Sectors

If proceeded from follow-up of results of national economy development - and aggregate economic indicators thereof - to follow-up sectoral developments in respect to value of production, gross domestic product, employment and wages, we would find that the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965-1969 did not establish any definite objectives save as regards income and employment leaving out production and wages. It was decided in the Plan that national income should achieve an annual rate of growth of 8% during the Plan. In order to achieve thid target, the commodity sectors as a whole (agriculture, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, water and gas, buildings and construction) should grow at a compound rate of approximately 9.4% annually owing to the fact that the anticipated growth of oil production, during the period 1965-1969, would not exceed 6% annually - as previously stated.

As for employment, the Plan aimed at realizing an increase in employment opportunities of approximately 321.5 thousand workers and an increase of approximately 261.5 thousand in the number of new workers.

a) Results of the Follow-Up of Value of Production

The available preliminary data indicate that the value of production increased from 1090.4 million dinars (at current prices) in 1964 to 1517.6 million dinars in 1969, i.e. an increase of approximately 427.2 million dinars during the period, an annual average increase of approximately 85.4 million dinars, and a compound growth rate of 6.8% annually, as shown in the following table:

Table No. 10
Development of Production, 1965-1969
(at Current Prices)

S E C T O R	Base year 1964	First year 1965	Second year 1966	Third year 1967	Fourth year 1968	Fifth year 1969	Increase achieved in the 5th year over the base year	Rate of increase %	Conpound annual growth rates %
Agriculture	168.8	185.7	197.0	205.6	215.8	224.5	55.7	33.0	5.9
Mining and quarrying	306.0	328.1	346.3	311.5	381.9	387.9	81.9	26.8	4.8
Manufacturing	158.7	166.6	183.6	210.4	216.2	233.5	74.8	47.1	8.0
Electricity, Gas and Water	8.9	11.3	13.9	14.9	17.8	20.5	11.6	130.3	11.5
Buildings and construction	48.6	59.4	68.5	66.0	79.9	87.9	39.3	80.9	12.6
Commodity sectors (Total)	691.0	751.1	809.3	808.4	911.6	954.3	263.3	38.1	6.7
Transpot, Storage and Communication	103.6	105.9	109.2	114.4	121.9	127.7	24.1	23.3	4.2
Trade and finance	64.1	76.5	86.4	86.7	92.7	98.2	34.1	53.2	8.9
Distribution sectors (Total)	167.7	182.4	195.6	201.1	214.6	225.9	58.2	34.7	6.1
Ownership of dwellings	20.7	19.9	20.4	21.2	22.2	23.3	2.6	12.6	2.3
Other services	211.0	221.8	228.1	223.2	298.4	314.1	103.1	48.9	3.2
Services sectors (Total)	231.7	241.7	248.5	244.4	320.	337.4	105.7	45.6	7.8
Grand Total	1090.4	1175.2	1253.4	1253.9	1446.8	1517.6	427.2	39.2	6.8

However, a true picture of the follow-up of production development - in the light of the targets established therefore in the Plan - should reflect the values of production (at constant prices) during the Plan years. However, as we have stated, the Plan did not formulate definite production targets. It contented itself with establishing income targets. These targets have therefore been used for attaining the Plan's aim as regards production targets, since by making use of the planned value added and value of actual production in the base year, it was possible to arrive at the value of planned production and, hence, the planned increase in the value of production - as shown in the following table:

Table No. 11

Development of Production 1965-1969(at constant 1964 prices) (in million dinars)

Sector	Actual Production (base year) 1964	Production Target the fifth year 1969 (at 1964 Prices)	Increase of Production	Rate of increase %	Production achieved in 1969 (at current Prices)	Production achieved in 1969 (at 1964 Prices)	Increase achieved in production, during the plan period (at 1964 Prices)	Rate of increase of production achieved %	Ratio of increase of achieved production to planned increase in production %
Agriculture	168.8	242.3	73.5	43.5	224.5	211.8	43.0	25.5	58.5
Mining and quarrying	306.0	409.5	103.5	33.8	337.9	365.9	59.9	19.6	57.9
Manufacturing	153.7	279.6	120.9	76.2	233.5	220.3	61.6	38.3	51.0
Electricity, Gas and water	8.9	22.0	13.1	147.2	20.5	19.3	10.4	116.9	79.4
Buildings &construction	48.6	71.4	22.8	46.9	87.9	82.9	34.3	70.6	150.4
Commodity sectors (Total)	691.0	1024.8	333.8	48.3	954.3	900.2	209.2	30.3	62.7
Transport, storage and communication	103.6	148.7	45.1	43.5	127.7	120.5	16.9	16.3	37.5
Trade and finance	46.1	91.5	27.4	42.7	98.2	92.6	28.5	44.5	104.0
Distribution sectors (Total)	157.7	240.2	72.5	43.2	225.9	213.1	45.4	27.1	62.6
Ownership of dwellings sector	20.7	24.6	3.9	18.8	23.3	22.0	1.3	6.3	33.3
Other services	211.0	319.6	108.6	51.5	314.1	296.3	85.3	40.4	78.5
Services sectors(Total)	231.7	344.2	112.5	48.6	337.4	318.3	86.6	37.4	77.0

Preliminary results of follow-up of Plan target implementation - as shown in the preceding table - indicate that at the end of the Plan the increase achieved in value of production amounted to approximately 65.8% of the planned increase in production. This means that there was some inadequacy in implementation at the national economy level. As regards sectoral level, all sectors (excluding those of buildings and construction, and trade and finance) have lagged in the implementation of their production targets, at rates varying between 62.5% in the transport and communications sector, 49% in the manufacturing sector, and 41.5% in the agricultural sector. We can attribute this inadequacy in implementation to four factors:

1. By their very nature, some major projects - particularly irrigation and drainage, and land reclamation projects whose implementation was scheduled in the Plan - do not realize a quick return; in other words their effect on production does not manifest itself despite implementation of the greater part of their investments - a fact which indicates that the gestation period of such projects is a relatively a long one.
2. Low level of agricultural productivity constitutes the second factor. This is due to faint propagation of modern technological methods of agricultural production owing to weakness of the agricultural guidance agencies, weakness of the agricultural cooperative agencies, presence of salts in many agricultural lands, absence of field drainage, ineffectiveness of the agencies responsible for the fight against plant and animal pests and diseases, and non-pursuance of a wise fertilization policy that would help to propagate the use of fertilizers and to raise the level of productivity per meshara in the various regions.
3. The third factor is represented by under-utilization of a part of the productive potential in a many

factories of the public and the private sectors. Although no accurate data available as regards the magnitude of idle capacities, or reasons for under-utilization thereof, indications point to the fact that idle capacities in certain productive units within some activities of the manufacturing sector constitute a noticeable percentage of the poductive capacity. The problem of idle capacities may be attributed to more than one factor, e.g. lack of spare parts, raw materials, or intermediate goods; or lack of technicians; or transport difficulties; or decreased demand for goods.

4. The fourth factor is represented by lag in the full implementation of investment targets - whether at national economy level or at central government sector level. For, while the investment expenditure scheduled in the Plan (for both public and private sector) amounted to approximately 796.0 million dinars* - assuming 22% as a fixed ratio of investment to income - value of gross domestic fixed capital formation, which was realized during the five years of the Plan, amounted to approximately 739.2 million dinars*, varying between 15.8% and 15.3% of gross domestic product for 1965 and 1969 respectively. G D P

By excluding the provisions for the consumption of fixed capital which - in accordance with the available preliminary data - amount to approximately 155.9 million dinars** of the gross domestic fixed capital formation achieved during the years of the Economic Plan 1965-1969, net domestic fixed capital formation is estimated at 581.0 million dinars**. Therefore, rate of implementation of investment targets in the Plan amounts to about 73% only.

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* Does not comprise international obligations in the Plan's appropriations for the central government sector.

** Excluding oil companies

At central government sector level, total appropriations for investment expenditure during the Plan years reached approximately 668.1 million dinars. During the said years, however, overall expenditure out of these appropriations did not exceed 365.5 million dinars (on the basis of calculation of revised estimates of expenses during the last three years of the Plan) i.e. rate of implementation of invesmment targets in the central government sector does not exceed 54.7%. Rate of implementation would probably have dropped lower had it not been for the efforts exerted, on the part of all State agencies, in the implementation of the investment programme for the fourth and fifth year of the Plan. By calculating actual expenditure out of the investment appropriations on the basis of "preliminary" March figures for the last three years of the Plan, overall expenditure out of total appropriations amounts to about 293.2 million dinars only - as shown in the following two tables:

Table No. 12

Expenditures of the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965-1969 on the Basis of "Final" March Figures for 1965 and 1966, and Revised Estimates Figures for 1967, 1968, 1969

(in million dinars)

Sector	Total Allocations in the Plan	Actual Expenditures	Percentage %
Agriculture	173.5	56.3	32.4
Industry	187.3	99.5	53.1
Transport and Communications	110.1	66.3	60.3
Buildings & Services	134.7	71.2	52.9
Planning & Follow-up Agencies	2.5	0.3	12.0
Other Projects	60.0	71.9	119.8
Total	668.1	365.5	54.7

Table No. 13

Expenditures of the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965-1969 on the Basis of "Final" March Figures for 1965 & 1966, and "Preliminary" March Figures for 1967, 1968, 1969*

(in million dinars)

Sector	Total Allocations in the Plan	Actual Expenditures
Agriculture	173.5	40.8
Industry	187.3	76.4
Transport & Communications	110.1	51.0
Buildings & Services	134.7	52.8
Planning & Follow-up Agencies	2.5	0.3
Other Projects	60.0	71.9
Total	668.1	293.2

* 1969, upto January

It is quite evident from the above table that, as regards the central government sector, rates of implementation were low in all the economic sectors - the highest rate being in the transport and communications sector, and the lowest in the agricultural sector. In order to complete the implementation picture, results of implementation of investment targets in the central government sector and the rest of the public sector, as well as in the private sector (distributed over the various economic sectors) should be followed up along the following lines:

Table No. 14
Results of follow-up of investment target implementation in the Five-year Economic Plan 1965-1969

(in million dinars)

Sector	Investment Allocation	Ratio to Total Allocation %	Gross domestic Fixed Capital Formation	Net domestic Fixed Capital Formation	Ratio to Total Allocation %	Rate of Implementation %
Agriculture	157.0	20.7	81.5	69.6	12.0	44.3
Industry, Mining, Electricity, Water and Gas	215.0	28.4	217.1*	166.9*	28.7	77.6
Construction, Housing, Public Administration, and Services	263.5	34.7	298.9	260.4	44.8	98.8
Transport, Storage and Communications	119.0	15.7	102.4	56.1	9.7	47.1
Trade and Finance	4.0	0.5	37.0	28.0	4.8	700.0
Total (1)	758.5	100.0	736.9*	581.0*	100.0	76.6
Planning & Follow-up Agencies, and other Projects (2)	37.5	Other Investment Appropriations (72.2)**				119.8
(1) + (2)	796.0	–		–		
International obligations	25.0					
Grand Total	821.0					

* Excluding oil companies.

** Investment expenditure, amounting to 72.2 million dinars, Comprises payments of international obligations.

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The preceding table shows that, in the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965-1969, investment appropriations for the various economic sectors (excluding appropriations for planning and follow-up agencies, international obligations, and other projects) were estimated at approximately 758.5 million dinars. Preliminary results of follow-up of implemenatation of that Plan's investment targets indicate that value of gross domestic fixed capital formation at national economy level (exluding oil) amounted to approximately 736.9 million dinars, while value of this fixed capital formation (excluding provisions for the consumption of fixed capital) amounted to approximately 581.0 million dinars, i.e. 76.6% of the scheduled investment expenditure on the economic sectors. Whereas if the other appropriations (in connection with planning and follow-up agencies and with other projects) were added to the investment appropriations scheduled in the Plan for the economic sectors - on the basis that such expenses could represent a good part of investment expenditure - total investment allocations (excluding international obligations) would amount to 796.0 million dinars. Thus the ratio of domestic fixed capital formation (net) to these allocations reached 73.0%, as stated previously.

It is also quite evident, from the above table, that distribution of the investment appropriations scheduled in the Plan was centred mainly on the construction, housing, public administration, and services sectors, since percentage of appropriation for these sectors reached approximately 34.7 % of total investment appropriations for the economic sectors. The industrial, mining, electricity, water and gas sectors come next, for 28.4 % was appropriated thereto, while about 20.7 % was appropriated for the agricultural sector, and about 15.7% for the transport, communications and storage sector. As for distribution - over the various economic sectors - of the net realized capital formation, the construction, housing, public administration, and services sectors have achieved the highest rate, i.e. 44.8%, and have thus surpassed the relative importance scheduled for them by the Plan. The industrial, mining, electricity, water and gas sectors come next, for they achieved 28.7% of net total capital formation. These in turn are followed by the agricultural sector which achieved 12% only - its relative importance having thus become smaller than that which the Plan had scheduled for it. The transport and communications sector comes next, for it achieved 9.7% only.

As regards rates of implementation in the various economic sectors (excluding the trade and finance sector) the construction, housing, public administration, and services sectors have achieved the highest rate, i.e. 98.8% of scheduled investments. The industrial, mining, electricity, water and gas sectors come next, for they achieved 77.6, and the transport, communications and storage sector achieved 47.1%. The agricultural sector achieved the lowest implementation rate: 44.3% only.

Weakness of the contracting agencies, which undertake construction and building operations, is perhaps among the main causes that have contributed to inadequacy in the implementation of investment targets to the full, in accordance with Plan schedules. The said operations represent a good deal of the value of implemented investments. Another cause of inadequacy in implementation of public sector investments is the presence of some organizational difficulties such as, for example: lack of full coordination between execution agencies and their non-compliance to time-phasing in the implementation of integrated projects, in addition to some technical difficulties such as lack of expertise and technical manpower in some sectors despite the fact that the human element represents the principal bulwark on which depends the implementation of the required number of projects in the specified periods.

b) Results of Follow-up of Income

Since income is the value added which was realized in the country as a return to factors of production - which value can be arrived at by subtracting value of inputs from value of production - any lag in the achievement of production targets would no doubt lead to a corresponding lag in the achievement of income targets. We shall first review income development during the Plan years and the increase achieved therein (at current prices) in order to find that the rate of increase achieved in the fifth year, over the base year, amounts to 36.5%, and that the average annual compound rate of growth amounts to 6.1% in the commodity sectors, to 6.7% in the distribution sectors, and 7.3% in the services sectors. As regards national economy, the average annual compound rate of growth amounts to approximately 6.4% - as shown in the following table:

Table No. 15

Gross Domestic Product 1965-1969 (at current prices)

(in million dinars)

Sector	Base year 1964	First year 1965	Second year 1966	Third year 1967	Fourth year 1968	Fifth year 1969	Increase, achieved during the fifth year, over the base year	Rate of increase %	Compound annual growth rate %
Agriculture	148.1	162.7	172.7	181.4	190.5	198.1	50.0	33.8	5.9
Mining and quarrying	268.8	238.5	304.4	269.8	333.8	339.0	70.2	26.1	4.7
Manufacturing	63.4	65.8	71.9	83.0	87.4	94.4	31.0	48.9	8.3
Electricity, water and gas	7.7	9.8	12.4	13.4	15.8	18.1	10.4	135.1	18.7
Building and construction	18.7	23.9	27.9	26.7	29.4	32.3	13.6	72.7	11.5
Commodity sectors (Total)	506.7	550.7	539.3	574.3	656.9	681.9	175.2	34.6	6.1
Transport, storage & communications	54.9	56.1	57.8	60.6	64.6	67.7	12.8	23,3	4.2
Trade and finance	52.2	62.7	71.0	71.3	75.3	80.5	28.3	54.2	9.0
Distribution sectors (Total)	107.1	118.8	128.8	131.9	139.9	148.2	41.1	38.4	6.7
Ownership of dwellings	14.8	14.2	14.5	15.1	15.8	16.7	1.9	12.8	2.4
Other services	132.6	147.3	155.5	161.4	177.1	192.1	59.5	44.9	7.6
Services sectors (Total)	147.4	161.5	170.0	176.5	192.9	208.8	61.4	41.7	7.2
Grand Total	761.2	831.0	888.1	882.7	989.7	1038.9	277.7	36.5	6.4

However, follow-up of development of the real income requires follow-up of this development at constant prices (1964 base year prices) in order to arrive ultimately at the increase in income which was realized in the fifth year of the Plan, by comparison with the planned increase in income in that year, over the base year. The following table reveals an important fact, viz. that lag (34.2%) in the achievement of production targets at the end of the Plan obviously influenced occurrence of a corresponding lag (36.0%) in the achievement of income targets. This lag was also quite common in the majority of the economic sectors - at rates varying between 46.8% in the manufacturing sector and 39.8% in the agricultural sector.

The following table likewise shows that gross domestic product increased from 761.2 million dinars in the base year 1964 to 980.1 million dinars, at constant prices, in the fifth year (1969) of the Plan, i.e. an increase of approximately 28.8% over the base year:

Table No. 16

Gross Domestic Product 1965-1969 (at constant 1964 prices) (in million dinars)

Sector	G.D.P in the base year 1964 (amended frame) (Actual)	G.D.P 1969 (amended frame) Planned	G.D.P 1969 (at current Prices)	G.D.P 1969 (at 1964 prices)	Planned Income	Increase (achieved)	Ratio of achieved increase to Planned G.D.P %
Agriculture	148.1	212.6	198.1	186.9	64.5	38.8	60.2
Mining and quarrying	268.8	359.7	339.0	319.8	90.9	51.0	56.1
Manufacturing	63.4	111.7	94.4	89.1	48.3	25.7	53.2
Elecricity. water & gas	7.7	19.0	32.3	17.1	11.3	9.4	83.2
Building & construction	18.7	27.5	18.1	30.5	8.8	11.8	134.1
Commodity sectors (total)	506.7	730.5	681.9	643.4	223.8	136.7	61.1
Transport. storage and communications	54.0	78.5	67.7	63.8	23.6	8.9	37.7
Trade and finance	52.2	74.8	80.5	75.9	22.6	23.7	104.9
Distribution sectors (total)	107.1	153.3	148.2	139.7	46.2	32.	
Ownership of dwellings	14.8	17.6	16.7	15.7	2.8	0.9	32.1
Other services	132.6	202.0	192.1	181.3	69.4	48.7	70.2
Services sectors (Total)	147.4	219.6	208.8	197.0	72.2	49.6	68.7
Grand total	761.2	1103.4	1038.9	980.1	342.2	218.9	64.0

It will be observed, from the preceding table, that the greater part of the increase in gross domestic income was generated in the commodity sectors, since they contributed by approximately 65.6% of gross domestic product in the fifth year 1969. It will also be noted that the manufacturing sector contributed by an increase of approximately 25.7 million dinars, i.e. a rate of increase of 40.5% over the base year, and an average annual rate of growth of 8.1%. This is considered to be one of the high rates of growth in income generated in industrial sector in the world. This rate could have risen to a higher level than was actually achieved had greater stress been laid on the uplift of the level of industrial production. Thus enabling elimination of all the bottlenecks that prevented the full utilization of the idle potentials in this sector to keep pace with the requirements of the domestic and world markets. As for the electricity, water and gas sector, it contributed by an increase of approximately 9.4 million dinars, by a rate of increase of approximately 122.1% over the base year, and by an average annual rate of growth amounting to around 24.4%. This increase is attributed to the expansion achieved in electricity projects, for they are an essential part of the society's "infrastructure". The construction sector brought an additional increase of about 11.8 million dinars to domestic income, i.e. an increase of 63.1% over the base year, and an average annual rate of growth amounting to approximately 12.6% as a result of the investments implemented in buildings and construction works in conformity with Plan schedule. However, while the manufacturing sector, the electricity, water and gas sector, and the buildings and construction sector achieved high rates of growth in income, the agricultural sector did not contribute effectively to income growth for it realized an increase of 33.8 million dinars, i.e. about 26.2% over the base year, equivalent to an average annual rate of growth of 5.2% only.

It is worth mentioning at this point that the average annual rate of growth scheduled by the Plan amounts to 8%, subject to the commodity sectors' achievement of an annual compound rate of growth in income amounting to 8.1%, and the other sectors' achievement of a rate of 7.9%. However, rates of growth actually achieved were lower than those scheduled by the Plan, since the annual compound rate of growth that was actually achieved did not exceed 5.2% annually - at constant prices - as shown in the following table:

Table No. 17
Annual Rates Of Growth in Gross Domestic Product 1965-1969 (at 1964 constant prices)

Sector	Annual rate of growth					Average Annual Compound Growth	
	First year 1965	Second year 1966	Third year 1967	Fourth year 1968	Fifth year 1969	Planned	Achieved
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agriculture	14.2	2.1	(-) 3.3	10.3	1.4	7.5	4.7
Mining and quarrying	11.6	1.5	(-) 18.4	29.9	(-) 1.0	6.0	3.5
Manufacturing	7.8	5.1	6.3	10.6	5.3	12.0	7.0
Electricity. water and gas	32.3	21.2	(-) 0.3	23.9	12.0	20.0	17.3
Building and construction	33.0	12.2	(-) 11.9	15.5	7.3	8.0	10.3
Commodity Sectors (Total)	13.0	2.9	(-) 10.3	20.1	1.3	8.1	4.9
Transport. Storage and communications	6.2	(-) 0.9	(-) 3.5	11.9	2.2	7.4	3.0
Trade and finance	24.8	9.0	(-) 7.6	11.0	4.3	7.4	7.7
Distribution Sectors (Total)	15.3	4.3	(-) 5.8	11.4	3.3	7.4	5.4
Ownership of dwellings	(-) 0.3	(-) 1.4	(-) 4.4	10.3	2.5	3.5	1.2
Other services	16.0	1.0	(-) 4.4	15.3	5.8	8.7	6.4
Services Sectors (Total)	13.9	1.3	(-) 4.4	14.8	5.5	8.3	5.9
Grand Total	13.4	2.8	(-) 8.5	17.8	2.4	8.0	5.2

With respect to the rate that was actually achieved in income growth in all the economic sectors (amounting to approximately 5.2% at constant prices), the commodity sectors achieved an annual compound rate of growth in income amounting to 4.9%, and the other services sectors (non-commodity) achieved a rate varying between 5.4% in the distribution sectors and 5.9% in the services sectors - a smaller rate than was planned for both sectors. However, despite the lag of income in the full realization of its targets, and despite the fact that the rate achieved in growth of income did not realize the full employment target - since there is still labour for which employment opportunities are not available - the annual compound rate of growth is considered among the highest in the world, for it exceeds the rate of growth in some of the advanced countries and in many of the developing countries - as shown in the following table:

Table No. 18

Annual Compound Rate of Growth in Gross Domestic Product in Selected Countries, 1964-1968 (at constant prices)

Advanced Countries	Annual Rate of Growth %	Developing Countries	Annual Rate of Growth %
France	4.5	Burma	2.2
Federal Germany	3.6	Philippines	2.5
Australia	3.5	Colombia	4.3
Switzerland	2.8	Venezuala	4.2
Holland	5.2	Ceylon	4.2
Austria	3.7	Chili	4.6
Norway	4.9	India	1.3
Belgium	3.5	Indonesia	2.1
U.S.A.	5.2	Uruguay	1.7
U.K.	2.5	Haiti	1.7

If we follow-up the development of the relative importance of the various economic sectors during the period of the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965-1969 - in the light of the available preliminary data - in conformity with the Plan's frame and its amended frame and actual achievement in 1969, it becomes obvious that no fundamental change occurred in the country's economic structure, for the oil and mining sector is still the principal sector having contributed by about one third of the gross domestic income generated in 1964 and 1969. Relative importance of the manufacturing sector increased slightly: from 8.3% in 1964 to 9.1% in 1969, while that of the agricultural sector did not undergo any change worth mentioning: it was 19.5% in 1964 and it decreased to 19.1% in 1969. However, it is to be noted that some sectors, viz. the electricity, water and gas sector, and the buildings and construction sector, achieved a marked relative importance at the end of the Plan, by comparison with the base year.

On the other hand, if the follow-up was for the commodity sectors as a whole, it would also be evident that their relative importance changed only slightly, for it was about 66.6% in 1964 and it went down to 65.6% in 1969 as against approximately 14.0% and 14.3% for the distribution sectors, and as against 19.4% and 20.1% respectively for the services sectors - as shown in the following table:

Table No. 19

Industrial Origin of Gross Domestic Product (1964, 1969)

(in million dinars)

Sector	Domestic Product 1964 (Frame)		Domestic Product 1964 (Amended Frame) (Actual)		Domestic Product Achieved 1969 (at 1964 Prices)	
		%		%		%
Agriculture	110	15.4	148.1	19.5	186.9	19.1
Crude Oil & Mining	266	37.4	268.8	35.3	319.8	32.6
Industry	70	9.8	63.4	8.3	89.1	9.1
Electricity, Water and Gas	6	0.9	7.7	1.0	17.1	1.7
Building and Construction	30	4.2	18.7	2.5	30.5	3.1
Commodity Sectors	482	67.7	506.7	66.6	643.4	65.6
Transport and Communications	48	6.8	54.9	7.2	63.8	6.5
Trade	38	5.3	44.5	5.8	60.6	6.2
Banks & Insurance	12	1.7	7.7	1.0	15.3	1.6
Distribution Sectors	98	13.8	107.1	14.0	139.7	14.3
Ownership of Dwellings	12	1.7	14.8	1.9	15.7	1.6
Other Services	120	16.8	132.6	17.5	181.3	18.5
Services Sectors	132	18.5	147.4	19.4	197.0	20.1
Grand Total	712	100.0	761.2	100.0	980.1	100.0

While the preceding table indicates that the relative importance of the oil and mining sector in the generation of gross domestic product has decreased from 35.3% in 1964 to 32.6% in 1969, yet, after excluding net factor income paid abroad as a result of this sector's activity, the table would show that the sector's relative importance represents only 22.8% of gross national product in 1964 and that this importance decreased to 20.4% in 1969.

Whereas if we compared between the relative importance of the economic sectors - as planned by the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965-1969 - and between actual achievement at the end of the Plan years, we would find that some sectors have not only achieved, but have exceeded the relative importance planned for them. Among these are the electricity sector, the construction sector, the distribution sectors, and the services sectors. The sectors that lagged in the achievement of the relative importance scheduled in the Plan are, first, the industrial sector, followed by the transport and communications sector, oil and mining sector, and, finally, the agricultural sector - as shown in the following table:

Table No. 20

Industrial Origin of Gross National Product (1964, 1969)

(in million dinars)

Sector	Actual National Product in the Base Year 1964 (Revised Frame)		National Product Planned in the Fifth Year (Revised Frame)		National Product Achieved in the Fifth Year 1969 (at 1964 Prices)	
		%		%		%
Agriculture	148.1	23.2	212.6	22.7	186.9	22.5
Crude Oil and Mining	145.1	22.8	195.0	20.8	169.5	20.4
Industry	63.4	10.0	111.7	11.9	89.1	10.7
Electricity, Water and Gas	7.7	1.2	19.0	2.0	17.1	2.1
Building and Construction	18.7	2.9	27.5	2.9	30.5	3.7
Commodity Sectors (Total)	383.0	60.1	565.8	60.3	493.1	59.4
Transport and Communications	54.9	8.6	78.5	8.3	63.8	7.7
Trade and Finance	52.2	8.2	74.8	8.0	75.9	9.1
Distribution Sectors (Total)	107.1	16.8	153.3	16.3	139.7	16.8
Ownership of Dwellings	14.8	2.3	17.6	1.9	15.7	1.9
Other Services	132.6	20.8	202.0	21.5	181.3	21.9
Services Sectors (Total)	147.4	23.1	219.6	23.4	197.0	23.8
Grand Total	637.5	100.0	938.7	100.0	829.8	100.0

Thus if we considered actual achievements in respect to the investment, production, and income targets, it would be clear that - contrary to evidence of some lag in target implementation, in the light of follow-up results - the Plan has laid down a solid base for the national economy and has achieved the "big push" that will no doubt be conducive to new pushes impact of which, in the National Development Plan 1970-1974, will be reflective in higher rates of production and income growth, when the reclaimed lands give their full yield during that Plan, when factories which were erected during the previous Plan function at full productive capacity, and when the major irrigation and drainage projects, as well as mining projects achieve returns during the next five years.

There is another fact to which we must allude, viz. the occurrence of a perceptible technological change in the production processes, for "modern economy" - represented in the industrial, electricity, transport and communications sectors - has come to apply advanced technology. The "old economy" - represented in the agricultural sector - has started to make its first steps towards development of the production technique applied therein by reliance on modern scientific methods of agricultural production, by steady expansion of agricultural mechanization, and by expansion of the livestock, in addition to reliance on cooperative organizations that provide for application of these scientific methods.

c) Results of Follow-up of Employment and Wages

It seems paradoxical that, while the Plan - following its implementation - has shown a relative lag in realization of the investment, production, and income targets, it has revealed at the same time that the employment achieved exceeded what had been planned. For, as regards employment, it has been mentioned that the planned increase in the labour force at the end of the Plan was estimated at about 261.5 thousand, while the increase which was actually achieved in employment - in the light of the available preliminary estimates - amounted to about 427 thousand, i.e. an increase of about 20.1% over the total volume of employment in the base year when it was estimated at about 2119.2 thousand in 1964, rising to 2546.2 thousand in 1969 - as shown in the following table:

Table No. 21
Employment in the Five-year Economic plan 1965-1969
By economic sectors

(in thousand workers)

Sector	Base year 1964	First year 1965	Second year 1966	Third year 1967	Fourth year 1968	Fifth year 1969	Increase achieved Over the base year	Rate of increase %
	(amended)							
Agriculture	1187.0	1228.0	1283.2	1339.4	1399.2	1449.8	262.8	22.1
Mining and quarrying	13.0	13.5	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.5	2.5	19.2
Manufacturing	130.0	135.0	140.0	140.0	146.0	148.0	18.0	13.8
Electricity, water and gas	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.8	12.9	0.9	7.5
Building and construction	47.2	61.0	70.0	59.1	66.0	67.0	19.8	41.9
Commodity sectors	1389.2	1449.7	1519.6	1565.6	1639.0	1693.2	304.0	21.9
Transport, storage and communications	125.0	129.0	133.0	137.0	140.0	143.0	18.0	14.4
Trade and finance	120.0	125.0	130.0	135.0	140.0	145.0	25.0	20.8
Distribution sectors	245.0	254.0	263.0	272.0	280.0	288.0	43.0	17.6
Other services	485.0	500.0	505.0	525.0	550.0	565.0	80.0	16.5
Total	2119.2	2203.7	2287.6	2362.6	2469.0	2546.2	427.0	20.1

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The preceding table shows that the increase achieved in employment in the Plan exceeds planned increase by about 165.5 thousand workers. It is worth mentioning that the increase achieved in the size of the manpower during the Economic Plan years 1965-1969 (estimated at around 427 thousand worker while the increase estimated in the Plan was around 261.5 thousand) is due to the fact that the increase which was actually achieved in employment is not only a reflection of the investment implementation in that Plan, but a result of the investments implementation of which was started during the years preceding the Plan that provided new employment opportunities during the Plan years. Likewise, the increase in employment in the agricultural sector alone - estimated at about 262.8 thousand worker - is not a direct result of the volume of real investment therein, since its capacity for labour absorption depends on other factors and does not depend on investment appropriations alone. Therefore, while the agricultural sector was scheduled to achieve an increase in employment amounting to 144 thousand worker - as laid down in the Plan - the increase which was actually achieved amounted to approximately 262.8 thousand worker, i.e. an increase of 118.3 thousand over the employment scheduled to be achieved in this sector*. It is also to be noted that if the investment appropriations for the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965-1969 were alone taken into account - i.e. by exclusion of the expansion that has occurred in the volume of employment as a result of the investment implemented in projects execution of which was before the beginning of the Plan and which entered the operational phase during the Plan period, or as a result of larger investments not listed within the Plan frame - the increase in the size of working manpower would amount to approximately 300 thousand worker only.

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* A good deal of the increase in employment in the agricultural sector may be due to the presence of a certain amount of disguised unemployment and to underemployment during some seasonal periods.

As regards wages in the economic sectors, it is worth pointing out, first, that the value added achieved in the agricultural sector is included with other factors income owing to the nature of economic relationships in that sector, and also owing to the fact that the way of wage calculation therein differs from the concept prevailing in other sectors, particularly in respect to payments in kind that represents part of agricultural wage. Wages consequently rose from 169.60 million dinars in the base year 1964 to 259.14 million dinars in the fifth year 1969 in the same sectors, i.e. an increase of 89.54 million dinars over the base year, a rate of increase of about 52.8%, an average annual increase of about 17.9 million dinars, and an annual increase of 10.6%.

Needless to state that this great increase in wages is a reflection of the increase in wage rates. Moreover, the fact that officials and workers share in the profits of the public sector companies and in those of other projects in the private sector, implies additional increase in the incomes of those persons, besides the wages they obtain in cash and in kind. Development of wages during the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965-1969 is shown hereunder:

Tab
Development
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Sector	Value added				
	1964		1969		
	Gross national product	Net value added	Gross national product	Net value added	1
Agriculture	148.10	146.03	198.08	195.45	*
Mining and quarrying*	145.10	130.05	179.63	161.62	
Manufacturing	63.40	57.37	94.42	85.51	1
Electricity, water and gas	7.70	6.38	18.14	15.19	
Building and construction	18.70	16.08	32.29	29.20	1
Commodity sectors (Total) (excluding agriculture)	234.90	209.88	324.48	291.52	3
Transport, Storage &Communications	54.90	46.06	67.68	57.33	2
Trade	44.50	43.16	64.26	62.43	
Finance	7.70	7.60	16.26	16006	
Distribution sectors (Total)	107.10	96.82	148.20	135.82	2
Ownership of dwellings	14.80	11.34	16.65	12.95	*
Public administration, Defense	81.20	81.20	128.56	128.56	7
Other services	51.40	50.53	63.58	62.55	2
Services sectors (Total)	147.40	143.07	208.79	204.06	10
Total (excluding agriculture)	489.40	449.77	681.47	631.40	1
Grand Total	637.50	595.80	879.55	826.85	

* less net factor income paid abroad

** Value added in agriculture has been considered inclusive of other
Ownership of dwellings has also been considered inclusive of other

Table No. 22
Development of Wages 1964 - 1969
(at current prices)

Value added			Wages				Other factors income				Pe wa gr na pr
1964	1969										
Net value added	Gross national product	Net value added	1964	1969	Increase	Rate of Increase	1964	1969	Increase	Rate of Increase	1
						%				%	
146.03	198.08	195.45	**	**	**	**	146.03	195.45	49.42	33.8	
130.05	179.63	161.62	8.06	10.17	2.11	26.2	121.99	151.45	29.46	24.1	
57.37	94.42	85.51	18.93	31.16	12.23	64.6	38.44	54.35	15.91	41.4	2
6.38	18.14	15.19	1.91	5.44	3.53	184.8	4.47	9.75	5.28	118.1	2
16.03	32.29	29.20	10.13	20.35	10.22	100.9	5.95	8.85	2.90	48.7	5
209.88	324.43	291.52	39.03	67.12	28.09	72.0	170.85	224.40	53.55	31.3	1
46.06	67.68	57.33	24.16	29.98	5.82	24.1	21.90	27.35	5.45	24.9	4
43.16	64.26	62.43	3.45	5.14	1.69	49.0	39.71	57.29	17.58	44.3	
7.60	16.26	16006	1.97	4.22	2.25	114.2	5.63	11.84	6.21	110.3	2
96.82	148.20	135.82	29.58	39.34	9.76	33.0	67.24	96.48	29.24	43.5	2
11.34	16.65	12.95	**	**	**	**	11.34	12.95	1.61	14.2	
81.20	128.56	123.56	78.76	124.70	45.94	58.3	2.44	3.86	1.42	58.2	9
50.53	63.58	62.55	22.23	27.98	5.75	25.9	28.30	34.57	6.27	22.2	4
143.07	208.79	204.06	100.99	152.68	51.69	51.2	42.08	51.38	9.30	22.1	6
449.77	681.47	631.40	169.60	259.14	89.54	52.8	280.17	372.26	92.09	32.9	3
595.80	879.55	826.85					426.20	567.71	141.51	33.2	

onsidered inclusive of other factors income owing to difficulty in estimating wages.
onsidered inclusive of other factors income.

able No. 22
of Wages 1964 - 1969
current prices)

W a g e s				Other factors income				Percentage of wages to gross national product		Percentage of wages in each sector to the total	
1964	1969	Increase	Rate of Increase	1964	1969	Increase	Rate of Increase	1964	1969	1964	1969
			%				%	%	%	%	%
**	**	**	**	146.03	195.45	49.42	33.8				
8.06	10.17	2.11	26.2	121.99	151.45	29.46	24.1	5.6	5.7	4.8	3.9
18.93	31.16	12.23	64.6	38.44	54.35	15.91	41.4	29.9	33.0	11.1	12.0
1.91	5.44	3.53	184.8	4.47	9.75	5.28	118.1	24.8	30.0	1.1	2.1
10.13	20.35	10.22	100.9	5.95	8.85	2.90	48.7	54.2	63.0	6.0	7.9
39.03	67.12	28.09	72.0	170.85	224.40	53.55	31.3	16.6	20.7	23.0	25.9
24.16	29.98	5.82	24.1	21.90	27.35	5.45	24.9	44.0	44.3	14.2	11.6
3.45	5.14	1.69	49.0	39.71	57.29	17.58	44.3	7.8	8.0	2.0	2.0
1.97	4.22	2.25	114.2	5.63	11.84	6.21	110.3	25.6	26.0	1.2	1.6
29.58	39.34	9.76	33.0	67.24	96.48	29.24	43.5	27.6	26.5	17.4	15.2
**	**	**	**	11.34	12.95	1.61	14.2				
78.76	124.70	45.94	58.3	2.44	3.86	1.42	58.2	97.0	97.0	46.5	48.1
22.23	27.98	5.75	25.9	28.30	34.57	6.27	22.2	43.2	44.0	13.1	10.8
00.99	152.68	51.69	51.2	42.08	51.38	9.30	22.1	68.5	73.1	59.6	58.9
69.60	259.14	89.54	52.8	280.17	372.26	92.09	32.9	34.7	38.0	100.0	100.0
				426.20	567.71	141.51	33.2				

factors income owing to difficulty in estimating wages.
r factors income.

The above table shows that the ratio of wages to gross national product rose from 34.7% in the base year 1964 to 38.0% in the fifth year 1969, and that the ratio of wages to national income rose from 37.7% in the base year 1964 to 41.0% in the fifth year 1969. The services and distribution sectors achieved a higher wage/gross national product ratio than that which was achieved by the commodity sectors (excluding the agricultural sector). This ratio amounted to 68.5% in 1964 and 73.1% in 1969 in the services sectors, while in the distribution sectors it amounted to 27.6% in 1964 and decreased to 26.5% in 1969. In the commodity sectors (excluding agriculture) it rose from 16.6% in 1964 to 20.7% in 1969.

As for the relative importance of wages in respect to the gross product generated in each sector, the public administration sector comes in the first rank, for its rate reached 97.0% in 1969. The buildings and construction sector comes next with a rate of 63.0%, and the rate in the transport, communications and storage sector amounted to 44.3% in the same year. It is to be noted that wages represent a low rate in the mining and quarrying sectors and in the trade sector where these amounted to 5.7% and 8.0% respectively in 1969. In the manufacturing sector these amounted to 29.9% in 1964 and increased to 33.0% in 1969.

It is also evident, from the distribution of wages over the various sectors, that the public administration sector represents a high percentage of wage payments, for, in respect to total wages within the national economy (except agriculture) it reached about 46.5% in 1964 and 48.1% in 1969. The transport, communications and storage sector comes next with a rate of 14.2% and 11.6% in 1964 and 1969 respectively, as against 11.1% and 12.0% in the manufacturing sector.

From the appraisal of the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965-1969 we sum up that this Plan has achieved a limited success in the implementation of its targets. This has been reflected upon the following:

1. The rise in the standard of living - as one of the general objectives of the Plan - reached only a limited extent at the end of the Plan, for per capita income did not increase by more than about 18.31% over its previous level at the beginning of the Plan*. A higher rate of increase in per capita income could have been achieved had the rates of population growth not risen above the level that was actually anticipated, and had the national income not dropped to a level lower than that which was scheduled in the Plan.
2. Full employment - as one of the main general objectives of the Plan - was not achieved along the desired lines, for the projects executed in the Plan years (whether new projects or expansion of existing ones) could not absorb all the "outputs" of the educational system during the Plan years. Consequently, many persons capable of work were left without suitable employment opportunities. There was, at the same time, a shortage in some technical specializations - a fact which hindered the growth of some economic sectors, particularly the industrial sector. Such contradictions: surplus on one side and shortage on the other, are actually a reflection of the lack of the element of manpower planning (short- and long-term) at sectoral and technical specialization levels, despite the fact that this planning must go side by side with economic development planning.
3. Lessening dependence on oil resources, by diversification of production in the various

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* It is to be noted that per capita income (at constant 1964 prices) rose from 75.9 dinars in 1964 to 84.7 dinars in 1969 - an increase of 11.6% over the base year 1964.

economic sectors, was one of the important general objectives of the Plan. However, analysis of Iraq's external transactions reveals that oil exports still represent nearly 85.0% of total value of exports, and that diversification in production and exports, as laid down by the Plan within its general targets, was not achieved.

4. Analysis of sources and uses revealed an important fact which reflected upon the progress of the development process, viz. that the Five-Year Plan 1965-1969 had aimed at an annual increase of 5.5% in private consumption expenditure, while the actual increase achieved was 9.2% annually. The Plan had likewise aimed at an annual increase of 8.0% in government consumption expenditure; however, the actual increase was 9.7% annually. This had its reflection on final consumption which reached an annual increase of 9.4%, with the result that while final consumption expenditure was estimated to reach only 74.0% of gross national product, it rose to 86.8% of gross national product at the end of the Plan. Such a steady increase in final consumption at such high rates is at the expense of the resources allocated for saving and, hence, at the resources that can be directed to investment. One may think that this excessive increase in consumption is attributed in the first place to the steady and large increase in the number of inhabitants. However, the annual rate of increase in population during the Plan years amounted to about 3.26% while the annual rate of increase in final consumption rose to 9.4%, i.e. nearly thrice the annual rate of increase in population. Hence if the increase in final consumption at this high rate has swallowed up the greater part of gross domestic product, we should look into other causes for this phenomenon. Among these causes: an increase, of about 160 thousand worker, in the size of employment over the size scheduled in the Plan; and an

increase in wages without parallel increase in productivity. Moreover, the great increase in government consumption is a reflection of increased expenditure over government services of all kinds. It is noteworthy here that, by its very nature, government consumption generates new demand for consumer goods without direct contribution to the production of the commodities required for satisfying that demand. Hence it becomes one of the active factors which may cause certain inflationary waves. Therefore it has come to be necessary that the rate of increase in gross domestic product, during the years of the National Development Plan 1970-1974, should be higher than the rate of increase of final consumption so as to provide domestic savings needed for financing the investments scheduled in this Plan. In order to limit the rates of increase in final consumption, constraint on the ordinary budget's current expenditure is inevitable in view of putting a limit to the increase of that consumption. It is also inevitable to adjust the demand for "wage goods" by adoption - through prior planning - of a suitable pricing policy in order to create some form of balance between the flow of purchasing power and the commodity resources available in the market.

5. At the end of the Plan, lag in implementation of production targets was estimated to be 34.2%, and 36.0% in implementation of income targets. This is attributed to numerous factors, such as relative length of gestation periods, especially with respect to some major projects that fetch a slow return, weak productivity level in the agricultural and industrial sectors, existence of idle productive capacities in several productive units in the industrial sector, and deficiency of the

public sector in the implementation of its investment targets since rate of implementation during all the Plan years did not exceed 54.7% of the investment appropriations scheduled for the central government sector. This points to the necessity of accelerating the efficiency of the public sector, strengthening the government agencies' capacity to implement Plan targets, and striving to eliminate all the obstacles and to overcome all the implementation difficulties that have been revealed by the preliminary results of implementation of the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965-1969, besides taking such measures as would ensure achievement of this purpose - a subject which we shall subsequently treat in detail. It is also necessary to provide all the facilities that would enable the private sector to perform its role in the development process.

II. Strategy of National Development and Pre-requisites for its Development

Iraq has adopted the planning technique through formulation of five-year plans determining the programme of work in the various sectors in such a way as to achieve efficient and rapid development of the national economy. Upon promulgation of this Law, the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965-1969 come to an end. A new economic and social development plan - a comprehensive one based on a clear strategy, definite targets, and efficient implementation pre-requisites is due to be put into operation.

a) Strategy of National Development

Our socialist Revolution is alone capable of speeding up economic and social development, for it is this Revolution that looks after national interest and is capable of successfully carrying out the most difficult and complex task of which it takes charge, viz. the task of achieving rapid development. Our socialist Revolution has a definite strategy as regards the development process - a strategy that is typified in the following:

- Adoption of all positive measures for strenthening the national economy through development of means of production, raising labour productivity, and utilization of all the potentials of modern technique.
- Expansion in both material and human investment which is exemplified in scientific research and education; for through these two forms of investment the ability of working people is uplifted and their productivity and efficiency are increased in view of acceleration of the tempo of development.
- Co-ordination between investment and saving policies so that stress is laid principally on encouragement of national savings, since rapid growth of such savings is a basic condition for an economic development capable of being increasingly self-reliant.
- Co-ordination between consumption policy and development requisites so that the objective of this policy does not contradict with the final objective of development, viz. uplifting the citizens' standard of living through achievement of surplus national savings and direction thereof towards useful sorts of investment in conformity with sound scientific planing.
- Uplift of the level of awareness of the masses to the utmost, since enthusiastic participation on their part is one of the necessities of development. This requires positive participation from the masses, as well as from those who work at the public and private sectors, in the realization of Plan targets.
- Adoption of the principle of "balanced growth" in development planning. This requires efficient exploitation of agricultural and mineral raw materials, besides development of the industries that depend on these resources, in such a way as to ensure diversification of products and to meet domestic needs.

- Striving towards broadening the export base and towards diversification of exports. This calls for increasing production sufficiency and for reinforcing the marketing agencies.
- Determination of production and import targets along such lines as would ensure improvement of the size and quality of the consumer goods, in order to achieve uplift of the standard of living - especially as regards the lower income groups - and to provide production requirements for all productive units.
- Adoption of the principle of project concentration and integration, in such a way as to ensure that projects reach their final stages - subsequently achieving the returns expected therefrom at the earliest possible opportunity.
- Striving towards creation of a suitable atmosphere for development through provision of appropriate incentives for the participation of national capital, and also through the resources and expertise that are offered to us by friendly countries and international organizations.
- Reinforcement of the private sector - within the limits outlines thereto - and provision of all the possibilities that would enable it to perform its role in the development process.

b' Pre-requisites of Strategy Implementation.

In order that the State may go ahead with the realization of this strategy, the following should be achieved:

- Pursuance of the scientific method in planning - method based on the economic and technical studies that ensure formulation of a sound plan. Translation of this Plan into detailed programmes for the productive units. Facilitation of the task of follow-up with a view to revealing the inadequacies and mistakes so that they may be avoided in the future or warded off beforehand.

- Formulation of a comprehensive economic and social development plan comprising a detailed programme for production, income, employment, consumption, saving, and external transactions, as well as investments needed therefore.
- Expansion of services that are necessary for raising the standard of living and that takes account, in the first place, to the development of human resources and their close coordination with the requirements of economic development.
- Adoption by the State, of the principle of decentralization in implementation, and development of local government bodies, thus ensuring a greater degree of initiative, on their part, in execution of the development strategy. This would require that greater attention has to be paid to regional planning.
- Positive participation - in the planning process - of all those working in the economic sectors. This requires association of the various agencies in plan preparation, and summoning of specialized persons to committees wherein the Plan is discussed at its different stages of preparation.
- Elucidation of the scope of work as regards the private sector in view of the fact that it has an important role in a number of activities, and that it is this sector that decides the channelling of savings towards those investment which existing laws provide for it.
- Reinforcement of implementation agencies - whether they be administrative, contracting, or production agencies in the public and private sectors.
- Reinforcement and development of statistical and planning agencies in the country, in order that they may undertake preparation of the data required for

planning and follow-up. This task has to be carried out with such accuracy and speed as would ensure knowledge of the extent to which the various units have achieved the Plan targets and of the problems confronting them so that appropriate solutions may be visualised at the proper time.

III. General Objectives of the National Development Plan 1970-1974

Before discussing the general objectives of the National Development Plan, we should refer to an important fact, viz. that the efforts exerted by the planning machinery in the achievement of an equilibrium between investment appropriations and available resources, and the granting of wider authority - together with the efforts exerted on the part of the implementation agencies in the execution of the investment programme for the fourth and fifth years of the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965-1969 - have led to a noticeable rise in the rates of implementation.

The formulation of the National Development Plan 1970-1974 in an articulated form being completed, we proceed to review hereunder the most important objectives thereof:

a) Economic Objectives

- Development of the national income at an annual rate of approximately 7.1% - a rate which exceeds double the annual rate of population growth - in order to raise the citizens' standard of living. With this rate it is possible to double the national income in ten years' time. This rate also achieves a rate of growth of per capita income equivalent to the maximum which United Nations' Economic and Social Council has decided upon as a goal for developing countries during the next ten years.
- Concentration on development of the commodity sectors - particularly the agricultural and industrial sectors.

For the agricultural sector, with its vast available potentials can meet the need of industry as regards raw materials, and the need of the population as regards foodstuffs. The agricultural sector also plays an important role in foreign trade by exporting a great deal of agricultural goods and by substituting imports with domestic agricultural products. The industrial sector forms the essential base for the country's development, for achievement of self-sufficiency, and for diversification of products. Industry also constitutes a wide field for innovation, technological improvement and scientific progress.

- National exploitation of untapped mineral resources in order to achieve diversification of production and lessening of dependency on current oil resources.
- Compliance to appropriate geographical distribution of Plan projects over the various governorates, especially in those regions that have sustained damage as a result of the unfortunate events in the North - taking into account the economic, technical and social considerations which govern determination of the sites of these projects.
- Achievement of economic coordination and integration with Arab States - taking into account the speciliza-tion of each State. This would yield economic benefits for the Arab homeland as a whole, particularly in respect to the major industrial projects whose implementation requires relatively large-scale enterprises and wide markets. It would be effected in compliance with the stipulations and aims of the Arab Economic Unity Accord and with those of other Arab economic coordination and integration agreements.

b) Social Objectives

- Expansion of services rendered to citizens - whether in the form of educational, health, or other services - in order to compensate for the deprivation which they endured previously, so that educational service or health care does not come to be a mere commodity for sale and purchase but rather a guaranteed and unconditional right for all citizens, not implying material cost.

- Firm establishment of the pillars of our socialist society through increase of labour opportunities - since work is the right of every one capable of carrying it out - and through coordination of wage levels, correlation of the workers' wage with his productivity, and ensurement of an adequate standard of living for persons with limited incomes by providing them with essential requisites.
- Achievement of social justice by broadening the distribution base and by benefiting the low income classes from the greatest possible amount of the outcome of the development process.

IV. Policies

Economic planning requires, of necessity, formulation of certain economic policies and coordination thereof in such a way as to ensure success in the achievement of the Plan's objectives. Inspired by these policies, the economic decisions that are greatly influence distribution of available resources over the various economic sectors, distribution of national income, and general price level. Hence these decisions would no doubt have an impact on the economic development process that adopts planning as a method for its organization and for its guidance - at determined rates - along a clearly defined course.

Economic Policy

The role of the economic policy in the National Development Plan frame is not confined to mere mobilization of the financial resources necessary for financing Plan investments in various fields. Rather, it primarily implies the following:

1. Brining out the role of the public sector - comprising establishments and companies thereof - as an effective and direct instrument for implementation of the investments scheduled in the Plan, thus leading to full achievement of Plan targets. For the public sector's task is to accelerate the tempo of economic development in all sectors, and to participate in those major projects which the private sector cannot undertake, especially since investive motives in the public sector essentially involve public benefit and not quick profit.

2. Considering that the public sector is a base for socialist transformation (following expansion of the scope of State ownership of the principal means of production, since the Revolution of July 1958, and the sector's consequent undertaking of its vanguard role in the development process, aiming thereby at more extensive and comprehensive targets for all aspects of national economy). Proper circumstances should be provided for the private sector in order to enable it to perform its role in the achievement of development within the limits outlined for it. This is being ensured through the measures that have been adopted in this respect.

3. Achievement of economic balance between the available material resources and the requirements of Plan projects - as regards capital and intermediary goods - during the construction and operation phases, in order to ensure implementation of Plan targets without creation of disturbance in the economic structure as a result of imbalance between demand for national resources and between those resources that are available for development purposes. Such disequilibrium may lead to a rise in the investment costs and, subsequently, to failure of the financial resources (allocated for implementation of the investments scheduled in the Plan) in covering the overall costs estimated for those investments, thus leading to deficiency in implementation of the Plan's investment targets.

4. Securing monetary stability by preventing such a rise in price level as might lead to a redistribution of income which may be detrimental to the low income groups, if the purchasing power of money is reduced and the real incomes of the low or fixed income groups are subsequently reduced as a reflection of the rise in price level. Such inflationary waves during the development processes are a phenomenon which frequently takes place during the earlier phases of growth as a result of increased investment expenditure and consequential increase in money incomes without realising a corresponding increase in the supply of consumer goods in the market. Hence certain instruments should be utilized in order to prevent imbalance between commodity supply and demand, not for the sole purpose of achieving equity in income distribution, but also for avoiding increase of costs of Plan investments over estimated costs.

These four aspects of the economic policy therefore necessitate drawing up of financial, monetary, credit, and trade policies that would serve as effective instruments in the achievement of the aims of this policy. The role which the Planning Board plays in the development process is the best guarantee for the implementation and coordination of these policies along the desired lines. We can sum up these policies as follows:

a) Financial Policy

The financial policy aims at the following:

1. Redistribution of the financial resources available to the State so as to increase the investments allocated for development projects instead of spending these resources on items of expenditure that do not lead to growth of the national economy.
2. Boosting of economic development beyond the limits imposed by the State's own resources in such a way as to allow provision of additional resources through loans from friendly countries, and obtainment of

technical expertise as processes paving the way to investment. This is effected through economic and technical agreements with these countries and with international organizations.

3. Keeping government consumption expenditure within limits in order to ensure availability of sufficient investment resources, and planning this expenditure in such a way that the rate of annual increase may not exceed the limits drawn by the Plan.
4. Reorientation of government consumption is such a way as to ensure highest returns therefrom, through increased expenditure on those services that are strongly interrelated to commodity production.
5. Realization of just distribution of tax burdens, and lessening the disparity in the distribution of income and wealth.
6. coordination of the financial decisions comprised in the State's Ordinary Budget with the investment decisions comprised in the National Development Plan.

b) Monetary and Credit Policy

The banking system in a socialist economy that adopts the technique of planning plays an important role in the process of economic development. It is a safety value against short-term economic fluctuations and an effective means for mobilization of savings, besides being a major source of financing of the development process.

In this light, the monetary and credit policy aims at the following:

1. Achivement of economic stability by organizing the flow of money and credit in such a way as to conform with the volume of transactions.
2. Expansion of banking services and savings facilities in various parts of the country, so as to ensure amassment of the greatest possible amount of personal savings.

3. Participation of the banking system in the financing of the National Development Plan, with all that this entails as regards preparation of a credit budget, and expansion of the credit activities of the specialized banks (the Agricultural, Industrial, and Real Estate Banks) by increasing the funds available thereto for investment and loans.

c) Trade Policy

The trade policy decisions, likewise, greatly influence the volume of commodity supply (particularly producer's goods) and the volume of demand therefor. The trade policy must then be fully coordinated with the requirements of the National Development Plan.

In accordance with this concept, this policy aims at the following:

1. Promotion of exports - particularly newly marketable exports - and improvement of the marketing competence of the agencies concerned.
2. Correlation of the import policy with the requirements of economic development, viz. by giving priority to importation of investment commodities and production requisites, and by reduction of imports of those consumer goods that home-produced substitutes may be available.
3. Planning foreign trade with respect to geographical distribution so that commercial transactions may be effected with the greatest number of exporting and importing countries. Expansion of trade with Arab countries in compliance with the provisions of the Arab Common Market Agreement.

V. Measures Necessary for Plan Implementation

In order to implement the Plan along the desired lines, certain measures have to be adopted in respect to implementation: some in connection with the provisions regarding supervision of implementation, and others in connection with formulation of a new system of expenditure on the Plan, consolidation of executant agencies, and improvement of the contractors' competence, accordance of customs facilities, and development of the government agencies.

1. Provisions Regarding Supervision of Implementation

It is an established planning fact that implementation of Plan projects devoid of commitment to a specified implementation time-phasing cannot serve planning purposes in respect to the most effective utilization of resources possible. However, scientific reality, in the light of previous planning experiments, indicates that a Plan project is seldom implemented in the stipulated time. There is no doubt that such delay in implementation causes "detention" of the funds invested in projects without benefiting from them; for the investment process in itself does not add anything unless it is followed by the process of project operation and by the achievement of production therein. This question therefore necessitates the existence of effective follow-up agencies at the Ministry of Planning and at the executant sides. These agencies should be given all prerogatives for the purpose of continuous control over work progress of project implementation all year round during each Plan year (uncovering first of all the failures or defects in these works), as well as for the purpose of getting acquainted with the scope of progress in implementation in accordance with Plan schedule.

2. Necessity of Formulating an Expenditure System for the Plan

The complexity of the procedures of expenditure on Plan projects are among the impediments to implementation-as revealed from the experiences of previous plans. Moreover, the current system of expenditure may lead to diversion of some funds, allocated for development, to the financing of part of the current expenditure in the Ordinary Budget. For the sake of sound implementation, it is therefore necessary to set up an independent organization attached to the planning machinery. This organization would be entrusted with the task of expenditure on investment plan projects from the resources allocated thereto, and would formulate the accounting rules and regulations in conformity with the nature of investment expenditure.

3. Reinforcement of the Executant Agencies

It is necessary to reinforce the executant agencies, at all levels, with the technical cadres that are needed for varrying out the development process, and to ensure the facilities required for improving the efficiency of the contracts sector.

4. Accordance of Customs Facilities

It is likewise necessary to adopt appropriate measures in order to ensure prompt completion of customs clearance relating to importation of the imports of capital and intermediary goods that are needed for Plan projects.

5. Development of the Government Agencies

The government sector agencies play a highly important role in the implementation of the National Development Plan, for the public administration sector offers those services that regulate economic and social activity, as well as other direct and indirect government services; while the public business sector undertakes its share of productive activity in the various branches thereof.

The public administration sector cannot undertake its tasks in the current phase of economic and social development unless the administrative organization therein is established on modern scientific principles ensuring an accurate, orderly and speedy conduct of affairs on the part of the administrative machinery, and elimination of all the bureaucratic complexities that hinder progress of work in the implementation of the Development Plan.

The public sector agencies must also be reinforced and their responsibilities and prerogatives defined at the various supervisory and productive levels, in such a way as to conform with the principle of centralization of planning and decentralization of implementation.

VI. General Targets of the Economic Sectors

General targets have been formulated for the economic sectors in the light of the general objectives of the Plan. Policies and procedures relating to target implementation have also been determined. These are summed up as follows:

A) Agricultural Sector

The National Development Plan for the years 1970-1974 is the first plan, since the Revolution of 14 July 1958, wherein priority has been given to the agricultural sector. This is considered a sound start for the Development Plan at this phase of national economic growth, for nearly two-thirds of Iraq's population directly or indirectly depend on agricultural activities for their living. Moreover, there is a strong interrelation between this vital sector and between the other economic sectors. The following are the principal targets of the development plan for this sector - targets which have been set on the basis of full implementation of the projects comprised in the Plan:

General Targets

1. Development of the agricultural sector at an annual compound rate of 7%.
2. Meeting of the public's needs for agricultural prod products.
3. Meeting, to the greatest possible extent, the industrial sector's needs for agricultural raw materials.
4. Increase of agricultural production by concentration on vertical expansion instead of on horizontal agricultural expansion.
5. Substitution of imported agricultural products with locally-produced crops through increased cultivation of these crops.
6. Increased exports of exportable agricultural goods with a view to acquiring additional foreign currency.
7. Increased water storage for irrigation purposes and for averting the danger of floods.

Policies and Procedures Necessary for Target Achievement

In order to achieve the detailed targets of the agricultural plan, it is necessary to pursue the following:

1. Continuation in the completion of flood control work in order to reduce flood damage to the lowest possible limit, taking economic aspects into consideration.
2. Attention to appropriate time-phasing for the construction of dams and regulators on the main rivers, so that water distribution may be effected along such lines as would allow it to keep pace with the increasing needs of agricultural projects.
3. Formulation of a clear water balance during the Plan period so that it may be useful for project timing and construction.

4. Concentration upon a limited number of irrigation and drainage projects, and completion thereof from all aspects. Necessity of undertaking, simultaneously, all work requirements as regards channels and drains (except field drains) and installations for each agricultural region covered in the project by a single executant body. For this purpose, the Plan has aimed at concentration on some projects for whose selection certain criteria have been taken into account, viz. site and proximity to marketing centres, phase of work, implementation possibilities, availability of production potentials. As for other projects, attention has been given to implementation of some works therein in order to ensure execution of minimum improvements, taking into consideration the economic and social circumstances of each region.

5. Commencing of field drains construction, land levelling, and desalting in those projects wherein irrigation and drainage networks are executed along the lines stated in the preceding item. Attention should be given in order to ensure the following:

   a) Availability of water for intensive cultivation.

   b) Availability of human and machinery required for carrying out intensive cultivation as soon as drain construction, land levelling, and desalting operations are completed.

   c) Setting up of an independent administration for each project that would be responsible for implementation, plantation, etc.

   d) Recovery of costs of land reclamation works from the beneficiaries following the realization of increase in land productivity.

   Since the bigger part of the Greater Mussayab Project has been entirely completed in respect to irrigation and drainage, it is possible to start carrying out - during the first and second Plan years, and in accordance with the above points - the reclamation works relating to that project. And in the course of the last Plan years, it is also possible to start such works in parts of those projects on which it has been decided to concentrate.

6. Striving towards formation of independent administrations for each project so that each administration would be responsible for all technical, administrative, and financial pre-requisites of the project, in order that it may turn it into an efficient economic unit capable of raising the level of agricultural production and, subsequently, boosting the national economy along the lines pursued in the management of industrial projects.

7. Gradual elimination of the "alternate yoke" system pursued in agriculture, even if this should require non-reclamation of some regions wherein waters sufficient for intensive cultivation are not available.

8. Boosting of government farms by providing agricultural production intermediates which they need - thus turning them into pioneer farms - so that they may be capable of achieving production targets of various improved seeds. Fertility and low reclamation costs should be taken into account upon selection of lands for these farms. Construction of pioneer projects should moreover be undertaken in regions on which it has been decided to concentrate.

9. Boosting of agricultural cooperative agencies in order to ensure uplift of the cooperative societies to their responsibility so that they may be capable of undertaking the works and tasks entrusted to them. Increase of their number upon availability of all the pre-requisites for success in the exercise of their cooperative activity. Attention should be given to selection of sites for new cooperative societies in those regions whereon it

has been decided to concentrate, in conformity with Plan schedule.

10. Boosting of agricultural guidance agencies, improving their technical standard, and offering them the information media, seeds, fertilizers, and any other requisites which they may need. Efforts of these agencies should be directed towards those regions whereon it has been decided to concentrate.

11. Availability of stations for the maintenance and repair of various machinery. Purchase of heavy machinery within the limits of available possibilities. Purchase of small machinery on the part of cooperative societies and farmers has been taken into account, and all necessary facilities should be offered in order to achieve this purpose.

12. Ensurement of the safety of agricultural crops from pests and the damage to which they are exposed. This is to be effected by direct fight of the pests, etc. and by spreading awareness regarding their fight by the farmers themselves. Provision of means of preservation, storage and marketing of various agricultural crops.

13. Care of natural forests, increase afforestation works in rainy and the irrigated zones - special attention to be given to wind breakers.

14. Boosting of the Agricultural Bank so that it may be capable of meeting the request of loans for agricultural operations and projects. Increased agricultural credits in order to meet the needs of agricultural coperative societies and agricultural producers.

15. Boosting of the projects of the State Organization for Agricultural Development - particulary those projects pertaining to production and marketing of meat, fish, dairy products, sugar cane, fruits and vegetables. This is to be effected through full or partial financing of part of these projects, together

with incurrence of interests on some loans which it is possible for the Organization to obtain.

16. Boosting of projects and works pertaining to iprovement and multiplication of fruit plants and vegetable shoots - concentrating on imported products from abroad and on exportable products.

17. Care of the livestock and encouragement of its breeding, improvement, and multiplication through the offer of veterinary services, spread of artificial insemination, improvement of natural pastures and encouragement of cultivation of lush pastures, as well as provision of drinking water in the deserts and in other grazing regions by digging water-wells and storing rain water.

18. Coordination of the functions of those government agencies, connected to the agricultural sector, with respect to implementation of Plan projects in accordance with the principles and rules mentioned, since more than one implementing party participates in the implementation of a great part of these projects.

B) Industrial Sector

The industrial sector targets in the National Development Plan for the years 1970-1974.can be summed up as follows:

General Targets

1. Development of the industrial sector at an annual compound rate of 12%.
2. Attainment, by the initiated projects (under implementation), of the productive phase in the quickest time. Provision of all the requisites necessary for completion of project implementation during the Plan years in order to ensure contribution of these projects to the increase of industrial

production.

3. Boosting of the level of productivity in the various branches of industrial activity, in the light of the results of the industrial survey which has been initiated. This is effected through expansion - to the furthest possible limit - of vocational training programmes, as well as through striving towards improvement of the quality and the methods of production.

4. Utilization of the idle and the available capacities - in the light of the prevailing circumstances regarding domestic and foreign demand for industrial products - in contribution to the increase of production, instead of resorting to additional new investments in the branches of industrial activity wherein exist available or idle productive capacities. Ensurement of all the necessary technical requirement for achievement thereof.

5. Expansion in those export industries for whose products there is increasing world demand and for which are competitive in world markets (cement, vegetable oils, oil products, and certain products of the woollen textile industry), as a contribution to achievement of the planned increase in exports during the Plan years.

6. Taking into account geographical distribution of new industrial projects over the various governorates of the country, in the light of the economic, technical and social considerations that govern determination of project sites.

7. Achievement of self-sufficiency - within the limits of available resources - by producing industrial goods whose production requisites are available domestically, instead of importing those goods from abroad.

8. Achievement of industrial coordination and integration with Arab countries.

Policies and Procedures Necessary for Target Achievement

1. Offer of priority to some branches of industrial activity in order to increase exports and to reduce imports, as well as to meet the needs of the domestic market. The following are some of these branches:

    a) Foodstuffs industries, for taking the place of imports in meeting domestic demand, resulting in increased demand for agricultural sector products and, hence, achievement of increased agricultural production.

    b) Petroleum and petrochemical industries, for the purpose of increased exploitation of the available natural resources, and for provision of production requisites for the other economic sectors.

    c) Constructional industries, for meeting the increasing demand for products thereof.

    d) Engineering industries, being the foundation upon which a large industrial base can be established.

2. Ensurement of all the facilities that would enable the private industrial sector to perform its role in industrial development - within the limits set for that sector - particularly the following facilities:

    a) Boosting the Industrial Bank in order to enable it to contribute to the acceleration of the manufacturing tempo in the private and the mixed sectors.

    b) Provision of those industrial production requisites which the private sector needs and, consequently, necessity for reconsideration of the regulations and instructions currently in force, and the ensuing administrative restrictions and bureaucratic complexistics that prevent this sector from proceeding with the process of industrial production.

c) Reconsideration of the procedures relating to the application of the Industrial Development Law, and of its current executive methods, in order to achieve the purpose for which this law was enacted.

3. Obligation of the public sector's establishments to formulate productive plans for the enterprises affiliated thereto, so that they may achieve the desired balance between volume of production and volume of demand on products.

4. Necessity of development of all the agencies that are entrusted with the implementation of industrial projects, in order to achieve sound performance of the productive units at the industrial sector, to overcome the difficulties and problems which may hinder the progress of implementation, and to arrive at objective criteria for performance evaluation.

C) Transport and Communications Sector

The transport and communications sector is regarded as the vital artery of the national economy for, through its production of transport and communications services, it is strongly connected to all the economic sectors - these services being essentially an integral part of commodity production. Consequently, any increase in commodity production requires a parallel increase in the transport and communications service. Hence the transport and communications plan is formulated in the light of other sectoral plans.

In the light of these considerations, the Plan has accorded special attention to this section of economic activity which has to meet all the other sectors' requirements regarding transport services. The Plan has appropriated thereto such investments as would enable meeting these requirements. The sector's specific targets have consequently been established, for the Plan has aimed at extension and improvement of the means of land, sea and air transport by expansion and completion of the network of main and minor roads and bridges, the railways network, and the network of maritime and aerial transport lines, as well as expansion and improvement of the telephone and wireless communications network, and the radio and television services. This is to be effected among the following lines:

1. Land Transport

In the field of land transport, the Plan has aimed at the addition of 420 km. of modern roads linking the main cities, and 150 km. of auxiliary roads which are necessary in order to aliment the main roads. It has also aimed at improvement and treatment of 3000 km. of local side-roads, improvement and opening of 1330 km. of rural roads in the North, addition of a large bridge and a number of minor bridges to the network of main and minor roads, major improvement on 800 km. of roads, purchase of machinery for carrying out construction of approximately 350 km. of side roads, and enlargement of the pinions of some main roads along 400 km.

2. Rail Transport

In the field of rail transport, the Plan has aimed at completion and reinforcement of main lines, at undertaking economic and technical studies of new projects with which it would be possible to extend the rail transport services to all regions of the country and to link them with neighbouring countries.

3. Air Transport

As regards air transport, the Plan has aimed at the completion of Baghdad International Airport, together with all its installations and equipment (except the main building), provision of an entire plant for maintenance thereof, and improvement of the standard of the services that are undertaken by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation in all spheres.

4. Maritime Transport

In the field of maritime transport, the Plan has aimed at improving the efficiency of port installations, completion of the necessary wharves, improving the competence of port organization, initiation of the project pertaining to improvement of riverine navigation between Baghdad and Basra, and undertaking of studies for the improvement of riverine navigation between Baghdad and Mosul in preparation for the project's implementation. In the plan for maritime transport projects, it has been decided to construct four new freighters (of 13500 tonnage each) and crude oil tankers, and to purchase small ships and vessels. It has also been decided to construct wharves in Margil and Um Qasr, a wharf at Um Qasr for the export of sulphur, and a wharf at Um Qasr or at Fao for the export of salt, and also to purchase and erect sheds and warehouses, and to construct a quarantine station at Fao.

5. Telephone and Wireless Communications

In the field of telephone and wireless communications, the Plan has aimed at ensuring good connection within the cities through the installation of modern automatic switchboards (of a 100.000 line capacity) at all governorate centres, and expansion of the works on underground cables in proportion with the increase in the number of telephones added. The Plan has moreover aimed at ensuring good connection between cities - within the country - and between this country and other parts of the world through expansion of the microwave project.

6. Radio and Television

In the field of radio and television, the Plan has aimed at improvement and expansion of services thereof by expansion of T.V. emission so that it covers all the regions of Iraq as well as neighbouring countries, by strengthening radio emission, and by improving the technical standard of radio and television through the construction of T.V. and radio stations in and outside Baghdad and providing them with all necessary means. The Plan has also aimed at increasing the potentials of the radio and T.V. agency with respect to information media and to equipment, at preparing technical cadres, as well as at increasing the potential of the Iraqi News Agency and improving its efficiency through addition of the necessary transmitters and provision of receivers and teleprinters.

D) Building and Services Sector

The Plan has given attention to the principle of making economic planning go side by side with social planning, for investment in human resources is no less important than investment in material resources from the development policy viewpoint. In achievement of this purpose, the Plan has appropriated a certain amount of investments for implementation of the services projects and improvement of their quality, since they form the basic needs of the citizens - particularly the educational and health services. Hereunder are the specific targets for the buildings and services sector, as determined in the Plan:

1. Educational Services

Education and training constitute an investment in human resources, since fundamental education and professional and vocational training are the basic structure upon which is formed the trained, skilled manpower that meets the needs of the Development Plan. In the light of this strong correlation between educational and economic planning, the Plan has aimed at expansion of educational services - of all kinds and all levels - in order that they may conform with the exigencies of swift development in the economic and social fields.

Hence, in the sphere of primary education, the Plan has aimed at gradual increase of the rate of absorption at this educational stage until it reaches 100% of the numbers reaching age of compulsory education in 1980. To this end, the Plan has aimed at the construction of 7750 classes - of which 1928 in rural areas - thereby achieving, at the end of the Plan, an increase of 45% on the number of classes over the number of classes at the beginning of the Plan. In the sphere of intermediate and secondary education, the Plan has aimed at the construction of 3840 new classes, i.e. an increase of 174% in the number of classes over the number of classes at the beginning of the Plan. In the sphere of vocational training, the Plan has aimed at the construction of a number of agricultural and industrial schools with a view to meeting the needs of agricultural and industrial projects as regards additional technicians and skilled manpower. As for university education, the Plan has aimed at provision of the necessary buildings for university faculties and for higher education institutes.

2. Health Services

In the sphere of health services, there is no doubt that medical care - whether preventive or therapeutic - is the best guarantee for the safeguard of the productive power of all working individuals. The Plan has therefore concentrated upon ensuring that medical treatment reahces the citizens throughout the country, viz. by increasing the number of hospital beds from 16763 to 23951, i.e. an increase of 43% over the number of beds at the beginning of the Plan. This would result in increase of medical service, from 1.87 to 2.29 beds per 1000 person. The Plan has moreover bestowed attention to disease prevention through the construction of main preventive posts in governorate centres, as well as through continuance of implementation of major projects for preventive medicine, such as the Malaria Eradication Project and the Project for the Fight against Tuberculosis.

3. Provision of Potable Water

To complement the health care to citizens, the Plan has aimed at an increase in the number of potable water projects, and expansion of existing projects, through construction and completion of 86 new water projects, and expansion of 55 other projects. This would lead to an increase in the quantities of potable water: 214% over the rate at the beginning of the Plan. As regards potable water projects in villages, it has been decided to start implementation thereof during the fourth year of the Plan.

4. Government Buildings

With respect to provision of buildings for the government departments that offer various services to citizens priority has been given to buildings in rural areas and Nahiya centres - a fact which would lead to the reconstruction of rural areas and to the uplift of their social and cultural standards.

VII. Plan Targets

1. Income Targets

Study of the results of the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965-1969 reveals that the growth achieved in national income was approximately 5.4% annually (at constant prices) despite the difficulties that were confronted by the Plan and the events that beset the economy. However, growth of population in the last years has been on the ascent for, during the Five-Year Economic Plan 1965-1969, it reached approximately 3.25% annually. This large increase in the rate of population growth has swallowed up a fairly good portion of the income - a fact which led to a situation wherein the compound rate of growth of per capita income did not exceed 2.2% annually during that period. Since national income is usually regarded as the main criterion for economic plan targets, it is better that targets be determined upon factual and studied principles. If national economy, in the previous plan, achieved a compound growth rate of per capita income of about 2.2% annually, a compound growth rate of per capita income of around 3.6% annually may be considered a rate that reflects the progress aimed at in the Plan. At the same time, however, it assumes an increase in the national income - during the next five years - equivalent to the increase achieved by a compound rate of growth of approximately 7.1% annually, which is precisely the rate that has to be achieved in order that national income may be doubled in ten years' time.

In the light of this general target, it is possible to determine the growth targets of the various economic sectors, taking into account the inter-balance of these sectors, and correcting the shortcomings that affected the national economy in the past. If the Plan concentrates essentially on agriculture for the exploitation of all potentials and possibilities that are available in the agricultural sector by introducing modern methods of production and reforming the agencies that supervise agricultural services, and by eliminating all the obstacles that have prevented growth of this sector in previous plans, then a rate of growth of approximately 7.0% for this sector is considered realistic.

Considering the possibilities that are anticipated, for the growth of the industrial sector, industry may be regarded as the axis upon which revolve the development endeavours. This sector has to be given a strong push which would make it grow at a rate of 12% annually. Growth of this sector is followed by that of the electricity, water and gas sector which should grow in order to meet the increasing needs of production and the prerequisites for improvement of the population's standard of living. On the other hand, the great burden imposed on the building and construction sector - for the purpose of achieving an ambitious investment programme - requires redoubled activity on the part of that sector. To this end, one should adopt all those measures that would ensure this sector's anticipated expansion and improvement of its performance. These targets result in the commodity sector achieving an increase of approximately 32.6% during the next five years. As for the distribution sectors, viz. the transport, communications and storage sector, the trade sector and the finance sector, an increase of approximately 48.6% has been estimated therefore during the same period.

As regards the services sectors, their scheduled increase has been estimated at approximately 34.1% i.e. at a compound rate of growth of approximately 6.0%. Here one should point out the necessity of commitment to these targets, otherwise national economy would be subjected to the damage of inflation which manifests itself in the form of an increase of purchasing power, unaccompanied by a parallel increase in commodities - a fact which leads to a rise in the general price level, inflicting a burden on the consumer on the one hand, and, on the other hand, playing havoc with the national savings that are needed for investment financing.

By achieving those targets in the commodity, distribution, and services sector, it is estimated that gross domestic product would increase by approximately 35.2% during the Plan years and national economy would consequently achieve an increase of approximately 40.6% in the same period. As the population is expected to increase by about 17.6% during the next five years, per capita income would increase by about 19.6% during the same period, i.e. at a compound rate of growth of 3.6% annually. The Plan would thus have aimed at redressing the situation of the national economy and, at the same time, would have strived to achieve - within the limits of available resources - the greatest possible degree of welfare for the multitudes of citizens, and lucrative opportunities for individuals from the various groups of society. Thus it would be possible to build a firm foundation in order to set up the edifice of national economy on a basis of sufficiency and justice.

Hence the Plan aims at an increase in gross domestic product, from 1038.95 million dinars in the base year 1969/1970 to 1404.66 million dinars in the fifth Plan year 1974-1975, i.e. an increase of 365.71 million dinars, and a rate of increase amounting to approximately 35.2% - as shown in the following table:

Table No. 23

Industrial Origin of Gross Domestic Product during the National Development Plan 1970-1974

(in thousand dinars)

Sector	Gross Domestic Product 1969	Gross Domestic Product 1974	Increase Over the Base Year	Rate of Increase	Compound Annual Rate of Growth
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	198080	277080	79000	39.9	6.9
2. Mining and Quarrying					
a) Crude Oil	333080	356615	23535	7.1	1.4
b) Others	5950	14350	8400	141.2	19.2
Total	339030	370965	31935	9.4	1.8
3. Manufacturing					
a) Oil Refining	17720	25145	7425	41.9	7.2
b) Others	76700	135200	58500	76.3	12.0
Total	94420	160345	65925	69.8	11.7
4. Electricity, Water and Gas	18140	31200	13060	72.0	11.4
5. Building and Construction	32290	64945	32655	101.1	15.0
Commodity Sectors (Total)	681960	904535	222575	32.6	5.8
6. Transport, Storage and Communications	67680	98000	30320	44.8	7.7
7. Trade	64260	96460	32200	50.1	8.5
8. Finance	16260	25740	9480	58.3	9.6
Distribution Sectors (Total)	148200	220200	72000	48.6	8.2
9. Ownership of Dwellings	16650	19700	3050	18.3	3.4
10. Public Administration and Defence	128560	168340	39780	30.9	5.5
11. Other Services	63580	91885	28305	44.5	7.6
Services Sectors (Total)	208790	279925	71135	34.1	6.0
Gross Domestic Product	1038950	1404660	365710	35.2	6.2
Net Factor Income from Abroad	-159400	-170200	-10800	6.8	1.2
Less Provisions for the Consumption of Fixed Capital	52700	71900	19200	36.4	6.4
Net National Product = National Income	826350	1162560	335710	40.6	7.1

The National Development Plan aims likewise at an increase in national income, from 826.8 million dinars in 1969 to 1162.6 million dinars in 1974. As the population is expected to increase from 9205185 in 1969 to 10827596 in 1974 - which means an increase of 17.62% during that period - average per capita income would increase from 89.8 dinars in 1969 to 107.4 dinars in 1974, i.e. an increase of 19.6% and a compound annual rate of growth of 3.6% - as shown in the following table:

Table No. 24

Per Capita Income, National Income
and Gross National Product
1969 - 1974

	Base Year 1969	Fifth Year 1974	Percentage of Increase Over the Base Year %
Gross National Product (in million dinars)	879.5	1234.5	40.36
National Income (in million dinars)	826.8	1162.6	40.61
Population	9205185	10827596	17.62
Per Capita Gross National Product (in dinars)	95.5	114.0	19.37
Per Capita Income (in dinars)	89.8	107.4	19.60

The Plan aims at the creation of a structural change in the economic edifice - a change that would lead to reduction of the relative importance of the mining and quarrying sector, from 32.6% of gross domestic product in 1969 to 26.4% in 1974; while achieving an increase in the relative importance of the manufacturing sector, from 9.1% to 11.4% of gross domestic product; and from 19.1% to 19.7% for the agricultural sector during 1969 and 1974 respectively. The Plan aims at keeping the relative importance of the services sector at almost its previous level - as shown in table No. 25.

However, relative importance of the mining and quarrying sector is expected to exceed the estimated increase if the new projects for the mining sector reach the operational phase, and achieve an increase in production and value added, during the last two years of the Plan.

Table No. 25

Industrial Origin of Gross Domestic Product
1970 - 1974

(in thousand dinars)

Sector	Gross Domestic Product 1969	Gross Domestic Product 1974	Relative Importance 1969 %	Relative Importance 1974 %
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	198080	277080	19.1	19.7
2. Mining and Quarrying				
a) Crude Oil	333080	356615	32.1	25.4
b) Others	5950	14350	0.5	1.0
Mining and Quarrying (Total)	339030	370965	32.6	26.4
3. Manufacturing				
a) Oil Refining	17720	25145	1.7	1.8
b) Others	76700	135200	7.4	9.6
Manufacturing (Total)	94420	160345	9.1	11.4
4. Electricity, Water and Gas	18140	31200	1.7	2.3
5. Buildings and Construction	32290	64945	3.1	4.6
Commodity Sectors (Total)	681960	904535	65.6	64.4
6. Transport, Storage and Communications	67680	98000	6.5	7.0
7. Trade	64260	96460	6.2	6.9
8. Finance	16260	25740	1.6	1.9
Distribution Sectors (Total)	148200	220200	14.3	15.7
9. Ownership of Dwellings	16650	19700	1.6	1.4
10. Public Administration and Defence	128560	168340	12.4	12.0
11. Other Services	63580	91885	6.1	6.5
Services Sectors (Total)	208790	279925	20.1	19.9
Grand Total	1038950	1404660	100.0	100.0

2. Production Targets

By making use of technical coefficients, and taking into consideration the increase in the value of production which Plan projects are estimated to achieve, the increase estimated in production as a result of the expected rise in the level of productivity and utilization of some idle capacities, and the contribution to the increase of production which is expected from those projects - whose implementation was started in the preceding Plan - when they reach the operational stage during this Plan, it has been estimated that value of production would increase from 1517.6 million dinars in the base year 1969 to 2131.2 million dinars in the fifth Plan year 1974, i.e. an increase of 613.6 million dinars, and a rate of increase of 40.4% during the Plan period - as shown in the following table:

Table No. 26
Production Targets in National Development Plan
1970 - 1974

(in thousand dinars)

Sector	Value of Production 1969	Value of Production 1974	Increase in the Value of Production	Rate of Increase %
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	224468	317166	92698	41.3
2. Mining and Quarrying				
a) Crude Oil	381501	409137	27636	7.2
b) Others	6380	15660	9280	145.5
Mining and Quarrying (Total)	387881	424797	36916	9.5
3. Manufacturing				
a) Oil Refining	23133	36633	13500	58.4
b) Others	210396	364690	154294	73.3
Manufacturing (Total)	233529	401323	167794	71.9
4. Electricity, Water and Gas	20499	35000	14501	70.7
5. Building and Construction	87878	174000	86122	98.0
Commodity Sectors (Total)	954255	1352286	398031	41.7
6. Transport, Storage and Communications	127744	186055	58311	45.7
7. Trade	80325	120575	40250	50.1
8. Finance	17870	28255	10385	58.1
Distribution Sectors (Total)	225939	334885	108946	48.2
9. Ownership of Dwellings	23293	27593	4300	18.5
10. Public Administration and Defence	234672	302372	67700	28.8
11. Other Services	79475	114065	34590	43.5
Services Sectors (Total)	337440	444030	106590	31.6
Grand Total	1517634	2131201	613567	40.4

It is to be noted, from the preceding table, that the contribution of the commodity sectors to the increase in the value of production, in the fifth year, is 41.7% compared with the base year - which is equivalent to 64.9% of total increase in the value of production throughout the Plan. Whereas the distribution and the services sectors are estimated to contribute, in the fifth year, an increase of approximately 43.2% and 31.6% respectively, by comparison with the base year. This increase is equivalent to 35.1% of total increase in the value of estimated production in the various economic sectors. It indicates that the Plan bestows greater attention to the commodity sectors. It is also to be noted that the Plan aims at a big share of contribution, to the increase of production, on the part of the manufacturing, mining, and electricity sectors.

3. Investment Targets

The investments necessary for achieving this estimated increase in production and, consequently, in gross domestic product, have been estimated in the Plan at approximately 1143.69 million dinars. It is worth pointing out here that part of the increase in gross domestic product in the mining sector is not achieved through national investments. Therefore it is better to concentrate on investment requirements for the increase of gross domestic product, comprising the public mining sector. If this increase is estimated to reach approximately 365.71 million dinars in the next five years, the investment necessary for achieving this increase would depend to a great extent on several factors, such as the capital/output ratio. Conceding that this ratio varies from sector to sector, the ratio at national economy level is expected to follow a downward trend as a result of the steady increase in labour productivity, increased competence in administration, and development of the technique of production.

By making use of gross domestic product, the capital/output ratio may be estimated at approximately 1:2.93 - as shown in detail in the following table:

Table No. 27

Sectoral Breakdown of the Capital/Output Ratio in the National Development Plan 1970-1974
(in thousand dinars)

Sector	Increase in Gross Domestic Product	Capital/Output Ratio	Value of Investment Allocated in the Plan
Agriculture	79000	2.67	211000
Industry	65925	3.22	212550
Mining	31935	4.84	154550
Electricity	13060	2.06	26900
Commodity Sectors	222575*	2.72	605000
Transport and Communications	30320	4.92	149290
Trade and Finance	41680	0.78	32500
Distribution Sectors	72000	2.52	181790
Services Sectors	71135	3.82	272000
Grand Total	365710	2.93	1072391**

* Comprises the increase in the building and construction sector, amounting to 32655 thousand dinars.

** Comprises other miscellaneous investments amounting to 13601 thousand dinars.

If the capital/output ratio is calculated by using the net national product, value of the investment necessary for achieving scheduled increase in net national product (increase which is estimated at approximately 335.8 million dinars in the next five years - an essential increase for achieving an annual compound rate of growth of national product amounting to 7.1% during the Plan period) is estimated as follows:

335.8 x 3.19 = 1072.4 million dinars.

If we took into consideration the development strategy aimed by the Plan and the targets scheduled therein, sectoral distribution of Plan investments - by use of the investment criteria that conform with these targets - would be as follows:

Table No. 28
Distribution of Investments in the National Development Plan 1970-1974

(in thousand dinars)

Sector	Public Sector			Private Sector*	Total
	Central Government	Business Public Sector and Local Administration	Total		
Agriculture	185000	8000	193000	18000	211000
Industry	106600	55950	162550	50000	212550
Mining and Quarrying	1000	153550	154550	-	154550
Electricity	24400	2500	26900	-	26900
Commodity Sectors (Total)	317000	220000	537000	68000	605000
Transport, Storage and Communications	60000	54290	114290	35000	149290
Trade and Finance	-	17500	17500	15000	32500
Distribution Sectors (Total)	60000	71790	131790	50000	181790
Housing	1000	9250	10250	150000	160250
Other Services	74000	20750	94750	17000	111750
Services Sectors (Total)	75000	30000	105000	167000	272000
Other Miscellaneous Investments	13601	--	13601	-	13601
Total Investment	465601	321790	787391**	285000***	1072391
Loans and International Obligations					
Loans for Government Departments	27300	-	27300	-	27300
International Obligations	44000	-	44000	-	44000
Grand Total	536901	321790	858691	285000	1143691

* Comprising the mixed partnership (public and private sectors)

** Comprising investments in building and construction, distributed over the sectors.

*** Comprising investments of the contractors sector (buildin and construction).

The above table shows that approximately 858.7 million dinars have been appropriated for the public sector, distributed over the central government sector (536.9 million dinars) and the business public and local administration sectors (321.8 million dinars) i.e. 75.1% of total Plan appropriations. The investments of the private and the mixed partnership have been estimated to rech 285.0 million dinars during the Plan years.

As for relative distribution of the investments allocated for the economic sectors, the Plan has estimated approximately 56.4% for the commodity sectors, and approximately 16.9% for the distribution sectors. For the services sector (comprising utilities, housing, and public administration) the Plan has estimated approximately 25.4% of total investments allocated for the sectors - as shown in the following table:

Table No. 29

Distribution of Investments
in the National Development Plan 1970-1974

(in thousand dinars)

Sector	Public Sector Investments	Percentage %	Total Investment	Percentage %
Agriculture	193000	24.5	211000	19.7
Industry	162550	20.7	212550	19.8
Mining and Quarrying	154550	19.6	154550	14.4
Electricity	26900	3.5	26900	2.5
Commodity Sectors (Total)	537000	68.3	605000	56.4
Transport, Storage and Communications	114290	14.5	149290	13.9
Trade and Finance	17500	2.2	32500	3.0
Distribution Sectors (Total)	131790	16.7	181790	16.9
Housing	10250	1.3	160250	15.0
Other Services	94750	12.0	111750	10.4
Services Sectors (Total)	105000	13.3	272000	25.4
Other Miscellaneous Investments	13601	1.7	13601	1.3
Total Investments	787391*	100.0	1072391	100.0
Loans, and International Obligations				
Loans for Government Departments	27300	-	27300	-
International Obligations.	44000	-	44000	-
Grand Total	858691		1143691	

* Comprising investments in building and construction, distributed over the sectors.

The above table shows that approximately 19.7% of investments for the sectors have been allocated for the agricultural sector, while the industrial sector's share in Plan investments was approximately 19.8%. However, in view of the priority which the Plan has accorded to the agricultural sector, the investments allocated to the public agricultural sector amount to 24.5%, whereas industry got 20.7%.

With respect to the Plan investments' need for foreign currency, it has been estimated in the Plan - in the light of available data - that these investments require approximately 425.2 million dinars. From this amount of foreign currency, approximately 51.4% have been appropriated to the industrial, electricity, and mining sector. The agricultural sector's needs have been estimated at approximately 16.3% - as shown in the following table:

Table No. 30
Distribution of Investments in the National Development Plan 1970-1974 According to the Nature of Financing

(in thousand dinars)

Sector	Investments	Local Currency	Currency	Percentage of Foreign Currency %
Agriculture	211000	141563	69437	32.9
Industry	212550	85870	126680	59.6
Mining	154550	80661	73889	47.8
Electricity	26900	9074	17826	66.3
Commodity Sectors (Total)	605000	317168	287832	47.6
Transport, Storage and Communications	149290	93198	56092	37.6
Trade and Finance	32500	18027	14473	44.5
Distribution Sectors (Total)	181790	111225	70565	38.8
Housing	160250	133137	27113	16.9
Other Services	111750	78880	32870	29.4
Services Sectors (Total)	272000	212017	59983	22.1
Other Miscellaneous Investments	13601	6801	6800	50.0
Grand Total	1072391*	647211	425180*	39.6

* This figure does not comprise international obligations, which amounts to approximately 44.0 million dinars, nor loans to government departments which amounts to 27.3 million dinars.

As the central government investment represents approximately 457.6% million dinars (excluding international obligations, loans for government departments, and appropriations for planning, statistical and follow-up agencies), value of central government investment would rise to 536.9 million dinars if the said items were added thereto. These investments will be financed - along the lines shown in the following budget - from the Economic Plan's share of the income tax on oil companies, from its share of the resources of other mineral wealth, from recovery of the loans granted to government administrations and establishments, from interests on these loans, from the administrations' and establishments' contribution to Plan financing, from the Plan's share of the profits of administrations, establishments and plants attached thereto, from recovery of certain sums disbursed from development budgets to administrations and establishments, from half of the annual provisions for depreciations in the administrations, establishments and plants attached to the Plan, from the contribution of the said administrations, establishments, etc. to the financing of Plan projects within the Central Plan, and from domestic and foreign loans, as well as from some other revenues.

Table No. 31
Budget of the Central Government Investment in the National Development Plan 1970-1974

(in thousand dinars)

Revenues		Appropriations	
1. Plan's share (50%) of income tax on oil companies	425000	1. Agriculture	185000
2. Plan's share of the resources of other mineral wealth	6000	2. Industry*	132000
3. Recovery of loans granted to government administrations and establishments	3013	3. Transport, storage and communications	60000
4. Interests on loans granted to government administrations and establishments	81	4. Buildings and services	67000
5. Contribution of government administrations and establishments in financing the Plan	3500	5. Planning, statistical and follow-up agencies	8000
6. Plan's share of the profits of administrations, establishments and plants attached thereto	11350	6. International obligations	44000
7. Recovery of the sums disbursed from development budgets to administrations, establishments and plants attached to the Plan	5500	7. Loans to government departments and establishments	27300
8. 50% of the annual provisions for depreciation in the administrations, establishments and plants attached to the Plan	7500	8. Miscellaneous investment expenditure	13601
9. Contribution of the administrations, establishments and plants, attached to the Plan projects within the Central Plan	4457		
10. Domestic loans	10000		
11. Foreign loans	60000		
12. Other revenues	500		
Total	536901		536901

* Comprising mining and electricity.

Whereas if we took into account alone the central government sector's needs of foreign currency for covering the investment appropriations of the various sectors and meeting other international obligations, the following table would indicate that this sector's foreign currency requirement amounts to approximately 46.8% of total investment appropriations estimated thereto. This percentage being higher than the respective one for the national economy (39.6%), is attributed to the fact that investment appropriations for the central government sector comprise approximately 44.0 million dinars as international obligations. These represent obligations towards the rest of the world regarding those investments whose greater part has been implemented in previous plans.

Table No. 32

Distribution of central government investment in the National Development Plan 1970-1974, according to the nature of financing (local and foreign)

(in thousand dinars)

	Total appropriation in the Plan	Local currency	Foreign currency	percentage of foreign currency to total appropriation %
Agriculture	185000	123025	61975	33.5
Industry (including mining and electricity)	132000	42504	89496	67.8
Transport and communications	60000	31320	28680	47.8
Building and services	57000	40843	16157	27.1
Planning, statistical, and follow-up agencies	8000	6080	1920	24.0
Internationl obligations	44000	–	44000	100.0
Loans for government departments	27300	27300	–	–
Other investment expenditure	13601	6801	6800	50.0
Total	536901	285873	251028	46.8

As regards the distribution - by economic sectors - of investments estimated, in the Plan, for the central government sector (according to the nature of investment) the following table shows that construction sector gets the highest percentage (38.7%) of these allocations. Machinery and equipment come next, with 26.9% of investment allocations estimated thereto, and approximately 17.5% for buildings:

Table No. 33

Planned Central Government Sector Investments in the National Development Plan 1970-1974, according to the nature of investment

(in thousand dinars)

Sector	Buildings	Other Constructions	Furniture & Fuxtures	Machines & equipment	Means of transport	Other items	Total
Agriculture	23666	109100	2659	13635	5167	30765	185000
Industry (including mining and electricity)	15264	16000	2500	80916	4356	12276	132000
Transport and communications	8538	26651	5610	15945	139	3306	60000
Buildings and services	30378	19416	527	9000	715	5963	67000
Total	77846	171855	12112	119500	10377	52310	444000

Private and mixed partnership sector's investments amount to approximately 285.0 million dinars. The financing of these investments is effected through the savings of this sector, such as reinvestment of profits realized therein, and the loans which the banking system may offer to producers in this sector, particularly from the savings of the household sector. In the financing of its investments, the public business sector depends on the reserves realized therein - reserves which are expected to increase as a result of the profits which this sector is expected to realize during the Plan period - and on the domestic and foreign resources which it acquires.

4. Employment and Wages

The Plan also estimates that the ratio of labour force to the whole population will rise from 27.7% in the base year 1969 to 29.2% in the fifth year 1974. The Plan aims also at an increase in the labour force from 2546.2 thousand in the base year 1969 to 3165.7 thousand in 1974, i.e. an increase of 24.3% over the base year. The Plan equally aims at an increase in wages: from 259.14 million dinars in the base year 1969 to 353.50 million dinars in the fifth Plan year 1974, i.e. an increase of 36.4% - as shown in the following two tables:

Table No. 34

Employment in the National Development Plan 1970-1974

(in thousand working persons

Sector	1969	1974	Planned Increase	Rate of Increase %
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	1449.8	1770.4	320.6	22.1
Mining and Quarrying	15.5	17.2	1.7	11.0
Manufacturing	148.0	208.0	60.0	40.5
Electricity, Water and Gas	12.9	16.1	3.2	24.8
Buildings and Construction	67.0	96.0	29.0	43.3
Commodity Sectors (Total)	1693.2	2107.7	414.5	24.5
Transport, Storage & Communictions	143.0	169.0	26.0	18.2
Trade and Finance	145.0	179.0	34.0	23.4
Distribution Sectors (Total)	288.0	348.0	60.0	20.8
Services Sectors (Total)	565.0	710.0	145.0	25.7
Grand Total	2546.2	3165.7	619.5	24.3

Table No. 35

Wages* in the National Development Plan 1970-1974

(in million dinars

Sector	1969	1974	Planned Increase	Rate of Increase %
Mining and Quarrying	10.17	11.02	0.85	8.4
Manufacturing	31.16	46.39	15.23	48.9
Electricity, Water and Gas	5.44	8.29	2.85	52.4
Building and Construction	20.35	33.30	12.95	63.6
Commodity Sectors (Total) (excluding agricultural sector)	67.12	99.00	31.88	47.5
Transport, Storage & Communications	29.98	39.53	9.55	31.9
Trade and Finance	9.36	12.99	3.63	38.8
Distribution Sectors (Total)	39.34	52.52	13.18	33.5
Services Sectors (Total)	152.68	201.98	49.30	32.3
Grand Total	259.14	353.50	94.36	36.4

* Excluding agricultural Sector

If one takes into account that, in the Plan, national income has been estimated to increase from 826.8 million dinars in 1969 to 1162.6 million dinars in 1974, and that the labour force has been estimated to increase from 2546.2 thousand in 1969 to 3165.7 thousand in 1974, it is estimated that the Plan would aim at an increase in the average annual income - per working person - from 324.72 dinars in 1969 to 367.25 dinars in 1974, i.e. an increase of 42.53 dinars, and a rate of increase of 13.1% during the Plan period.

5. Disposable Income

The Plan aims an increase in national income, from 826.8 million dinars in 1969 to 1162.6 million dinars in 1974, i.e. an average annual rate of growth of 7.1%. In the light of the Plan's target regarding increase in national income, personal income has been estimated to rise from 572.7 million dinars in 1969 to 788.1 million dinars in 1974, i.e. an increase of 37.6%; and disposable income is estimated to increase from 553.4 million dinars in 1969 to 752.1 million dinars in 1974, i.e. an increase of 35.9% during that period - as shown in the following table:

Table No. 36

Gross Domestic Product, Personal Income and Dispodable Income 1969-1974 (at 1969 prices)

(in million dinars)

	1969	1974	Increase in 1974, over 1969	Percentage %
1. Gross Domestic Product at market prices	1121.3	1509.4	388.1	34.6
2. Net Factor Income from abroad	- 159.4	- 170.2	- 10.8	6.8
3. Gross National Product at market prices	961.9	1339.2	377.3	39.2
4. Less Indirect Taxes (net)	82.4	104.7	22.3	27.1
5. Gross National Product (at factor cost)	879.5	1234.5	355.0	40.0
6. Less provisions for the consumption of fixed capital	52.7	71.9	19.2	36.4
7. Net National Product (at factorcost)=National Income	826.8	1162.6	335.8	40.6
8. Less (Business sector savings + direct taxes on business sector + government income from property + other current transfers from the business sector) Plus: Net current transfers from the government & from abroad	254.1	374.5	120.4	47.4
9. Personal income	572.7	788.1	215.4	37.6
10. Less current transfers to the government (including direct taxes on the household sector)	19.3	36.0	16.7	86.5
11. Disposable income	553.4	752.1	198.7	35.9
12. Private Consumption expenditure	511.6	684.0	172.4	33.7
13. Household saving (including the unincorporated business sector)	41.8	68.1	26.3	62.9

It is to be noted, from the above table, that, in the Plan, both personal and disposable income are estimated to increase at an annual compound rate of growth of 6.0%.

As indicated in the following table, the Plan has estimated Expenditure on gross domestic product to increase from 1121.3 million dinars in 1969 to 1509.4 million dinars in 1974 - as previously stated. Hence the Plan aims at an increase in final consumption, from 763.2 million dinars in 1969 to 1005.1 million dinars in 1974, i.e. an overall increase of 241.9 million dinars, amounting to 31.7% during the period. The Plan also aims at an increase in gross domestic fixed capital formation, from 159.0 million dinars in 1969 to 301.8 million dinars in 1974, i.e. an overall increase of 142.8 million dinars, amounting to approximately 89.8% during the period, and to an average annual increase of 28.6 million dinars. This means that the percentage of capital formation scheduled by the Plan, compared to gross domestic product at market price, will increase from 14.2% in 1969 to 20.0% in 1974:

Table No. 37

Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (at 1969 Prices) 1969-1974

(in million dinars)

Sector	1969	1974	Increase, in 1974, Over 1969	Percentage %
1. Private Consumption Expenditure	511.6	684.0	172.4	33.7
2. Government Consumption Expenditure	251.6	321.1	69.5	27.6
3. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	159.0	301.8	142.8	89.8
4. Exports of Goods and Services	407.5	465.5	58.0	14.2
5. Less Imports of Goods and Services	208.4	263.0	54.6	26.2
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (at market prices)	1121.3	1509.4	388.1	34.6
6. Net Factor Income from Abroad	-159.4	-170.2	-10.8	6.8
7. Less Indirect Taxes) 8. Plus Subsidies)	82.4	140.7	22.3	27.1
9. Less Provisions for the Consumption of Fixed Capital	52.7	71.9	19.2	36.4
Net National Product (at factor cost) = National Income	826.8	1162.6	335.8	40.6

The preceding table also indicates that the Plan estimates that, in 1974, the final consumption figure would represent approximately 66.6% of expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at market price. It was approximately 68.1% in 1969.

As to the components of final consumption, which is the resultant of private and of government consumption, private consumption has been estimated to increase by approximately 33.7% in 1974 over its 1969 level, as against 27.6% for government consumption - as shown in the following table:

Table No. 38

Consumption Expenditure in the National Development Plan 1970-1974

(in million dinars)

	1969		1974		Increase in Consumption	Rate of Increase %
	Value	%	Value	%		
Private Consumption Expenditure	511.6	67.0	684.0	68.1	172.4	33.7
Government Consumption Expenditure	251.6	33.0	321.1	31.9	69.5	27.6
Total	763.2	100.0	1005.1	100.0	241.9	31.7

The Plan targets for final consumption indicate that the estimated increase (31.7%) in 1974 over the 1969 level is lower than the increase percentage (40.6%) estimated for national income during the same period - a fact which achieves a marked increase in the percentage of marginal saving. Figures provided for the constituents of final consumption also indicate that private consumption is to increase at a higher rate than that of government consumption in 1974 by comparison with 1969. This means that the Plan aims at achieving increased economic welfare for the citizens, in addition to the fact that government consumption actually represents collective consumption whose benefits revert to the whole society in the form of government services which the State offers to citizens.

Since saving is an integral aspect of consumption, the Plan aims at an increase in gross saving, from 200.5 million dinars in 1969 to 336.1 million dinars in 1974, i.e. an overall increase of 135.6 million dinars, amounting to 67.6%, and an average annual increase of approximately 27.1 million dinars. In the Plan, net saving has been estimated to increase from 147.8 million dinars in 1969 to 264.2 million dinars in 1974, i.e. an overall increase of 116.4 million dinars during the period, amounting to 78.8%. This means that the Plan aims at an increase of the ratio of gross saving to gross domestic product, from 17.9% in 1969 to 22.3% in 1974.

As regards the relative importance of the various sectors' contribution to net saving, the Plan aims that public and private business sectors are to contribute by approximately 39.2% of total net saving in 1974 as against 44.3% in 1969, the government sector to contribute by approximately 35.0% of total net saving in 1974 as against 27.4% in 1969, and the household sector* to contribute by approximately 25.8% of total net saving in 1974 as against 28.3% in 1969. It is to be noted that although the relative importance of the contribution of the business and the household sector has decreased during the period, the savings scheduled for these two sectors represent an increase of approximately 58.2% and 62.9% respectively in 1974 by comparison with 1969. However, achievement of this estimated increase in net saving - as a major source for financing Plan investments - requires that the ratio of net saving to national income should rise from 17.9% in 1969 to 22.7% in 1974 - as shown in the following table:

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* Comprising the unincorporated business sector.

Table No. 59

Saving in the National Development Plan 1970-1974

(in million dinars)

	1969 (base year)		1974 (fifth year)		Increase scheduled over the base year	Percentage of scheduled increase %
	Value	Percentage %	Value	Percentage %		
Gross Domestic Savings	200.5	100.0	336.1	100.0	135.6	67.6
Less Provisions for the Consumption of fixed capital	52.7	26.3	71.9	21.4	19.2	36.4
Savings (net)	147.8	73.7	254.2	73.6	116.4	78.8
Government sector	40.5	27.4	92.5	35.0	52.0	128.4
Household Sector (and unincorporated business sector)	41.8	28.3	68.1	25.8	26.5	62.9
Business Sector (Public and Private)	65.5	44.3	103.6	39.2	38.1	58.2
	147.8	100.0	264.2	100.0	116.4	78.8
Gross Domestic Product(at market Price)	1121.3		1509.4			
Percentage of gross savings to Gross Domestic Product	17.9%		23.3%			
National income	826.8		1162.6			
Percentage of net Saving in National Income.	17.9%		22.7%			

6. External Transactions

The Plan aims at achieving an increase in the value of exports: from 407.5 million dinars in 1969 to 465.5 million dinars in 1974, i.e. an estimated increase of 58.0 million dinars, amounting to 14.2% during the period. The increase in the value of exports is the minimum increase anticipated therein. If there should be an increase in value of exports that would exceed the limit aimed at by the Plan - a fact which may be expected - it would be easy to direct this increase towards the financing of additional imports of those capital goods that are necessary for replacement and for new investment processes, as well as other intermediary goods which are needed for development generally.

The Plan also aims at an increase in the value of imports: from 208.4 million dinars in 1969 to 263.0 million dinars in 1974, i.e. an overall increase of 54.6 million dinars, amounting to 26.2% during the period, and an average annual increase of 10.9 million dinars. It is to be noted that the Plan aims at an increase in the value of imports at a higher rate than that of exports in 1974 - exceeding the 1969 figure. This is however justified, for the increase of imports at such a rate keeps pace with development requirements at the present stage. It indicates that the Plan, through achievement of this increase, aims at a structural change in imports since it aims at an increase of the relative importance of capital and intermediary goods, from 65.0% in 1969 to 75.2% in 1974 with a view to meeting the increasing demand for these goods as a result of implementation of development projects, and of increased domestic production during the Plan period. As against this, the Plan aims at a decrease in the relative importance of consumption goods, from 35.0% in 1969 to 24.8% in 1974. This will no doubt be achieved as a result of locally-produced consumer goods supplanting similar goods imported from abroad - as shown in detail in the following table:

Table No. 40

Exports and Imports in the National Development Plan 1970-1974

(in million dinars)

	1969 Base Year	1974 Fifth Year	Increase Over the Base Year	Percentage of Increase %
Exports	407.5	465.5	58.0	14.2
Imports				
Consumer Goods	72.9	65.2	-7.7	-10.6
Intermediary Goods	83.4	117.0	33.6	40.3
Capital Goods	52.1	80.8	28.7	55.1
Total Imports	208.4	263.0	54.6	26.2
Surplus	119.1	202.5	3.4	1.7

In order to ensure balance of external transactions - as shown in the following table - the Plan estimates an increase of the net factor income transferred abroad: from 163.2 million dinars in 1969 to 174.4 million dinars in 1974, i.e. an overall increase of 11.2 million dinars, amounting to 6.9% during the period. This expected increase keeps pace with the economy's capacity to increase the value of exports. Consequently, ratio of net factor income (transferred abroad) to National Income decreases from 19.3% in 1969 to 14.6% in 1974. The table also shows that the Plan aims at a reduction of the surplus on current account: from 41.5 million dinars in 1969 to 34.3 million dinars in 1974 - a reduction which amounts to 17.3% during the period.

Table No. 41

External Transaction
1969, 1974

(in million dinars)

	1969 Base Year	1974 Fifth Year	Estimated Increase	Percentage %
1. Exports of Goods and Services	407.5	465.5	58.0	14.2
2. Net Factor Income Payment from Abroad	3.8	4.2	0.4	10.5
3. Current transfers from the rest of the world	2.8	3.2	0.4	14.3
Current Receipts	414.1	472.9	58.8	14.2
4. Imports of Goods and services	208.4	263.0	54.6	26.2
5. Factor Income paid abroad	163.2	174.4	11.2	6.9
6. Current transfers to the rest of the world	1.0	1.2	0.2	20.0
Current Disbursement	372.6	438.6	66.0	17.7
7. Surplus on Current Account	41.5	34.3	-7.2	-17.3

7. Sources and Uses

In order to ensure balance between the sources which are estimated to be available during the Plan period, and between utilization of these sources, the Plan estimates private consumption expenditure to be approximately 38.6% of total sources available in 1974, as against 38.5% in 1969; and - for government consumption expenditure - approximately 18.1% of total sources available in 1974, as against 18.9% in 1969. Ratio of final consumption expenditure to total available sources will thus be reduced from 57.4 % in 1969 to 56.7 % in 1974 - as shown in the following table:

Table No. 42

Sources and Uses
1969, 1974

(in million dinars)

	Value 1969	Value 1974	Percentage %	Percentage %
Sources:				
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	1038.9	1404.7	78.1	79.3
+ Net indirect taxes	82.4	104.7	6.2	5.9
= Gross Domestic Product at market price	1121.3	1509.4	84.3	85.2
+ Imports of Goods and Services	208.4	263.0	15.7	14.8
Total available sources	1329.7	1772.4	100.0	100.0
Uses:				
Private consumption expenditure	511.6	684.0	38.5	38.6
Government consumption expenditure	251.6	321.1	18.9	18.1
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	159.0	301.8	12.0	17.0
Exports of Goods and Services (including factor income payments abroad)	407.5	465.5	30.6	26.3
Total Uses	1329.7	1772.4	100.0	100.0

Accordingly, it is possible to define the frame of the National Development Plan 1970-1974 along the following table:

Table No. 43

National Development Plan Targets 1970-1974

(in thousand dinars)

Sector	Investment	Increase in Value of Production	Increase in Gross Domestic Product	Increase in Employment (in Thousand Working Persons)	Increase in Wages
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	211000	92698	79000	320.6	(1)
Mining and quarrying	154550	31935	31935	1.7	850
Manufacturing	212550	167794	65925	60.0	15230
Electricity, Water and Gas	26900	14501	13060	3.2	2850
Building and construction	(2)	86122	32655	29.0	12950
Commodity sector (Total)	605000	398031	222575	414.5	31880
Transport, storage and communications	149290	58311	30320	26.0	9550
Trade and finance	32500	50635	41680	34.0	3630
Distribution sector (Total)	181790	108946	72000	60.0	13180
Services sectors (Total)	272000	106590	71135	145.0	49300
Grand Total)	1072391 (3)	613567	365710	619.5	94360

(1) Excluding the agricultural sector.

(2) Allocations regarding construction and buildings, distributed over other economic sectors.

(3) Comprises other miscellaneous investments amounting to 13601 thousand dinars.

Appendix (1 - 1)

Value of Production at 1969 Prices
(for 1964, 1969, 1974)

(in million dinars)

Sector	1964	1969	1974
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	178.9	224.5	317.2
2. Mining and Quarrying			
a) Crude Oil	322.2	381.5	409.1
b) Others	2.2	6.4	15.7
Mining and Quarrying (Total)	324.4	387.9	424.8
3. Manufacturing			
a) Oil Refining	14.3	23.1	36.6
b) Others	153.9	210.4	364.7
Manufacturing (Total)	168.2	233.5	401.3
4. Electricity, Water and Gas	9.4	20.5	35.0
5. Building and Construction	51.5	87.9	174.0
Commodity Sectors (Total)	732.4	954.3	1352.3
6. Transport, Storage and Communications	109.8	127.7	186.0
7 Trade	59.0	80.3	120.6
8. Finance	9.0	17.9	28.3
Distribution Sectors (Total)	177.8	225.9	334.9
9. Ownership of Dwellings	21.9	23.3	27.6
10. Public Administration and Defence	155.6	234.6	302.4
11. Other Services	63.1	79.5	114.0
Services Sectors (Total)	245.6	337.4	444.0
Grand Total	1155.8	1517.6	2131.2

Appendix (1 - 2)

Value of Production at 1969 Prices
(for 1964, 1969, 1974)

Index Numbers
(1964 = 100 and 1969 = 100)

Sector	1964	1969	1974
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	79.7	100.0	141.3
	100.0	125.5	177.3
2. Mining and Quarrying a) Crude Oil	84.5	100.0	107.2
	100.0	118.4	127.0
b) Others	34.4	100.0	245.3
	100.0	290.9	713.6
Mining and Quarrying (Total)	83.6	100.0	109.5
	100.0	119.6	131.0
3. Manufacturing a) Oil Refining	61.9	100.0	158.4
	100.0	161.5	255.9
b) Others	73.1	100.0	173.3
	100.0	136.7	237.0
Manufacturing (Total)	72.0	100.0	171.9
	100.0	138.8	238.6
4. Electricity, Water and Gas	45.9	100.0	170.7
	100.0	218.1	372.3
5. Building and Construction	58.6	100.0	198.0
	100.0	170.7	337.6
Commodity Sectors (Total)	76.7	100.0	141.7
	100.0	130.3	184.6
6. Transport, Storage and Communications	86.0	100.0	145.7
	100.0	116.3	169.4
7. Trade	73.5	100.0	150.2
	100.0	136.1	204.4
8. Finance	50.3	100.0	158.1
	100.0	198.9	314.4
Distribution Sectors (Total)	78.7	100.0	148.3
	100.0	127.1	188.4
9. Ownership of Dwellings	94.0	100.0	118.5
	100.0	106.4	126.0
10. Public Administration and Defence	66.3	100.0	128.9
	100.0	150.8	194.3
11. Other Services	85.7	100.0	143.4
	100.0	116.7	167.4
Services Sectors (Total)	72.8	100.0	131.6
	100.0	137.4	180.8
Grand Total	76.2	100.0	140.4
	100.0	131.3	184.4

Appendix (1 - 3)

Gross Domestic Product at 1969 Prices
(for 1964, 1969, 1974)

(in million dinars)

Sector	1964	1969	1974
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	157.0	198.1	277.1
2. Mining and Quarrying			
a) Crude Oil	282.9	333.1	356.6
b) Others	2.0	5.9	14.4
Mining and Quarrying (Total)	284.9	339.0	371.0
3. Manufacturing			
a) Oil Refining	11.0	17.7	25.1
b) Others	56.2	76.7	135.2
Manufacturing (Total)	67.2	94.4	160.3
4. Electricity, Water and Gas	8.2	18.1	31.2
5. Building and Construction	19.8	32.3	64.9
Commodity Sectors (Total)	537.1	681.9	904.5
6. Transport, Storage and Communications	58.2	67.7	98.0
7. Trade	47.2	64.2	96.5
8. Finance	8.1	16.3	25.7
Distribution Sectors (Total)	113.5	148.2	220.2
9. Ownership of Dwellings	15.7	16.7	19.7
10. Public Administration and Defence	86.1	128.5	168.3
11. Other Services	54.5	63.6	91.9
Services Sectors (Total)	156.3	208.8	279.9
Gross Domestic Product	806.9	1038.9	1404.6
Net National Product = National Income	631.5	826.8	1162.6

Appendix (1 - 4)

Gross Domestic Product at 1969 Prices
(for 1964, 1969, 1974)

Index Numbers
(1964 = 100 and 1969 = 100)

Sector	1964	1969	1974
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	79.3	100.0	139.9
	100.0	126.1	176.4
2. Mining and Quarrying a) Crude Oil	84.9	100.0	107.1
	100.0	117.8	126.0
b) Others	33.9	100.0	244.1
	100.0	295.0	720.1
Mining and Quarrying (Total)	84.0	100.0	109.4
	100.0	119.0	130.2
3. Manufacturing a) Oil Refining	62.1	100.0	141.8
	100.0	161.0	228.2
b) Others	73.3	100.0	176.3
	100.0	136.4	240.6
Manufacturing (Total)	71.2	100.0	169.8
	100.0	140.4	238.5
4. Electricity, Water and Gas	45.3	100.0	172.4
	100.0	220.7	380.5
5. Building and Construction	61.3	100.0	200.9
	100.0	163.1	327.8
Commodity Sectors (Total)	78.8	100.0	132.6
	100.0	126.9	168.4
6. Transport, Storage and Communication	86.0	100.0	144.8
	100.0	116.3	168.3
7. Trade	73.5	100.0	150.3
	100.0	136.0	204.4
8. Finance	49.7	100.0	157.7
	100.0	201.2	317.3
Distribution Sectors (Total)	76.6	100.0	148.6
	100.0	130.5	194.0
9. Ownership of Dwellings	94.0	100.0	118.0
	100.0	106.4	125.5
10. Public Administration and Defence	67.0	100.0	131.0
	100.0	149.3	195.5
11. Other Services	85.7	100.0	144.5
	100.0	116.6	168.6
Services Sectors (Total)	74.9	100.0	134.1
	100.0	133.5	179.1
Gross Domestic Product	77.7	100.0	135.2
	100.0	128.8	174.1
Net Domestic Product = National Income	76.4	100.0	140.6
	100.0	130.9	184.1

Appendix (1 - 5)

Employment
(for 1964, 1969, 1974)

(in thousand workers)

Sector	1964	1969	1974
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1187.0	1449.8	1770.4
2. Mining and Quarrying	13.0	15.5	17.2
3. Manufacturing	130.0	148.0	208.0
4. Electricity, Water and Gas	12.0	12.9	16.1
5. Building and Construction	47.2	67.0	96.0
Commodity Sectors (Total)	1389.2	1693.2	2107.7
6. Transport, Storage and Communications	125.0	143.0	169.0
7. Trade and Finance	120.0	145.0	179.0
Distribution Sectors (Total)	245.0	288.0	348.0
Services Sectors (Total)	485.0	565.0	710.0
Grand Total	2119.2	2546.2	3165.7

Appendix (1 - 6)

Employment
(for 1964, 1969, 1974)
Index Numbers
(1964 = 100 and 1969 = 100)

	1964	1969	1974
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	81.9	100.0	122.1
	100.0	122.0	149.1
2. Mining and Quarrying	83.9	100.0	111.0
	100.0	119.2	132.3
3. Manufacturing	87.8	100.0	140.5
	100.0	113.9	160.0
4. Electricity, Water and Gas	93.0	100.0	124.8
	100.0	107.5	134.2
5. Building and Construction	70.4	100.0	143.3
	100.0	142.0	203.4
Commodity Sectors (Total)	82.0	100.0	124.5
	100.0	122.0	151.8
6. Transport, Storage and Communications	87.4	100.0	118.2
	100.0	114.4	135.2
7. Trade and Finance	82.8	100.0	123.4
	100.0	120.8	149.2
Distribution Sectors (Total)	85.1	100.0	120.8
	100.0	117.5	142.0
Services Sectors (Total)	85.8	100.0	125.7
	100.0	116.6	146.5
Grand Total	83.2	100.0	124.3
	100.0	120.2	149.4

Appendix (2 - 1)

National Income (at 1969 Prices)
for 1969 and 1974

(in million dinars)

1974	1969		1974	1969	
353.5	259.1	Compensations of Employess	1332.8	986.2	Net domestic product at factor cost
410.7	295.3	Income from property and from unincorporated enterprises, including agricultural sector	- 170.2	-159.4	Net factor payments from abroad the rest of the world
260.0	190.3	Direct Taxes on business sector			
103.6	65.5	Savings of business sector			
34.8	16.6	General government income from property and enterpreneurship			
1162,6	826.8	National Income	1162.6	826.8	Net National Product at Factor Cost

Appendix (2 - 2)

Gross Domestic Product (at 1969 prices) for 1969 and 1974

(in million dinars)

1974	1969		1974	1969	
1332.8	986.2	Net domestic product at factor price	684.0	511.6	Private Consumption Expenditure
			321.1	251.6	Government Consumption Expenditure
71.9	52.7	Provisions for the consumption fixed capital	301.8	159.0	Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation
104.7	82.4	Indirect taxes less Subsidies	465.5	407.5	Export of goods and services
			263.0	203.4	Less Import of goods and services
			202.5	199.1	
1509.4	1121.3	Gross Domestic Product at market price	1509.4	1121.3	Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product

Appendix (2 - 3)

General Government (at 1969 prices) for 1969 and 1974

(in million dinars)

1974	1969		1974	1969	
321.1	251.6	Consumption Expenditure	34.8	16.6	Income from Property and enterpreneurships
			104.7	82.4	Indirect Taxes - Subsidies
21.8	16.3	Current transfers to the households	260.0	190.3	Direct Taxes on Business Sector
0.7	0.6	Current transfers to rest of the world	36.0	19.3	Direct taxes on the households other current transfers from the households
			0.6	0.4	Current transfers from rest of the world
92.5	40.5	Savings			
436.1	309.0	Disposal of Current Revenue	436.1	309.0	Current Revenue

Appendix (2 - 4)

Households (at 1969 prices) for 1969 & 1974

(in million dinars)

1974	1969		1974	1969	
684.0	511.6	Consumption Expenditure	353.5	259.1	Compensation of employees
36.0	19.3	Direct Taxes & Current transfers to General government	410.7	295.3	Income from Property & from unincorporated enterprises (including Agricultural Sector)
0.5	0.4	Current Transfers to rest of the world	21.8	16.3	Current Transfers from general Government
68.1	41.8	Savings	2.6	2.4	Current Transfers from the rest of the world
788.6	573.1	Disposal of Income	788.6	573.1	Income of the Households

Appendix (2 - 5)

External Transactions (part of the world) at 1969 price for 1969 & 1974
(Current Account)

(in million dinars)

1974	1969		1974	1969	
465.5	407.5	Export of Goods andnon-factor Services	263.0	208.4	Import of Goods and non-factor Services
4.2	3.8	Factor income from the rest of the world	174.4	163.2	Factor income to the rest of the world
			1.2	1.0	Transfers to rest of the world
3.2	2.8	Current Transfers from the rest of the world	34.3	41.5	Surplus of Nation on Current Account
472.9	414.1	Current Receipts	472.9	414.1	Disposal of Current receipts

Appendix (2 - 6)

Financing of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (at 1969 prices) for 1969 and 1974

(in million dinars)

1974	1969		1974	1969	
301.8	159.0	Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	103.6	65.5	Savings of Business Sector
			92.5	40.5	Savings of Government Sector
			68.1	41.8	Savings of the Households unincorporated Business Sector (including agricultural sector)
			71.9	52.7	Provisions for the Consumption of fixed capital
			(-)34.3	5	Surplus of Nation on Current Account
301.8	**159.0**	**Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation**	301.8	159.0	Finance of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation

Appendix (2 - 7)

Matrix of National Economy 1969

	Business Sector	Government Sector	Household Sector	Capital Formation	Rest of the World	Total
Business Sector	-	126.9	511.6	159.0	411.3	1208.8
Government Sector	289.3	-	19.3	-	0.4	309.0
Household Sector	429.7	141.0	-	-	2.4	573.1
Capital Formation	118.2	40.5	41.8	-	-	200.5
Rest of the World	371.6	0.6	0.4	41.5	-	414.1
Total	1208.8	309.0	573.1	200.5	414.1	-

Appendix (2 - 8)

Matrix of National Economy 1974

	Business Sector	Government Sector	Household Sector	Capital Formation	Rest of the World	Total
Business Sector	-	157.8	684.0	301.8	469.7	1613.3
Government Sector	399.5	-	36.0	-	0.6	436.1
Household Sector	600.9	185.1	-	-	2.6	788.6
Capital Formation	175.5	92.5	68.1	-	-	336.1
Rest of the World	437.4	0.7	0.5	34.3	-	472.9
Total	1613.3	436.1	788.6	336.1	472.9	-

Appendix (3 - 1)

Capital Formation (Central Government)

1974	1969	Uses	1974	1969	Sources
89.4	48.8	Gross Capital Formation in the Central Plan	92.5	40.5	Government Savings
13.6	12.2	Gross Capital Formation in the Ordinary Budget	3.8	5.8	Transfers of Capital from the Public Sector
4.7	1.8	Loans to the Public Business Sector	4.0	6.5	Transfers of Capital from the incorporated Private Business Sector
9.9	8.2	Settlement of International Obligations	16.0	13.5	Transfers of Capital from Households
			6.3	4.7	Foreign loans
122.6	71.0	Total	122.6	71.0	Total

Appendix (3 - 2)

Capital Formation (public business & local administration sector)

(in million dinars)

1974	1969	Uses	1974	1969	Sources
101.0	30.4	Gross Capital Formation	94.9	58.4	Gross Savings
3.8	5.8	Capital Transfers to the Government	4.7	1.8	Loans from the Government Sector
*30.7	38.0	Net loans to rest of the World	22.2	12.0	Loans from the incorporated Private Business Sector
			13.7	2.0	Loans from Households
135.5	47.2	Total	135.5	74.2	Total

*(Reserve)

Appendix (3 - 3) Capital Formation (total, central government & public business sector) (in million dinars)

1974	1969	Uses	1974	1969	Sources
209.0	91.4	Gross Investment	187.4	98.9	Gross Saving
0.9	8.2	Settlement of International Obligations	26.2	18.5	Capital transfers from the incorporated Private Business Sector
*30.7	38.0	Net loans to rest of the World	29.7	15.5	Capital Transfers from Households
			6.3	4.7	Foreign loans
249.6	137.6	Total	249.6	137.6	Total

* Reserve.

Appendix (3 - 4)

Capital Formation (incorporated private sector)

(in million dinars)

1974	1969	Uses	1974	1969	Sources
39.5	30.5	Gross Capital Formation	65.7	49.0	Gross Saving
4.0	6.5	Capital Transfers to the Government			
22.2	12.0	Net loans to the Public Business Sector			
65.7	49.0	Total	65.7	49.0	Total

Appendix (3 - 5)

Capital Formation (household sector)

(in million dinars)

1974	1969	Uses	1974	1969	Sources
53.5	37.1	Gross Capital Formation	83.2	52.6	Gross Household Saving
16.0	13.5	Capital Transfers to the Government			
13.7	2.0	Net loans to the Public Business Sector			
83.2	52.6	Total	83.2	52.6	Total

Appendix (3 - 6)

Account of Capital Transactions of rest of the World

(in million dinars)

1974	1969	Uses	1974	1969	Sources
*34.3	41.5	Current Account (surplus)	30.7	38.0	Loans from the Public Business Sector
6.3	4.7	Loans to the Government	9.9	8.2	Settlement of Governmental International Obligations
40.6	46.2	Total	40.6	46.2	Total

* Reserve.

Appendix (3 - 7)

Matrix of the National Economy's Capital Transactions in the National Development Plan 1970-1974

(in million dinars)

	Government Sector	Public Business Sector	Incorporated Private Business Sector	Household Sector	Rest of the World	Capital Formation (Saving)	Total
Government Sector	-	34.5	9.0	75.0	62.7	439.6	620.8
Public Business Sector	27.3	-	132.6	52.5	-	323.6	536.0
Incorporated Private Business Sector	9.0	-	-	-	-	272.1	281.1
Household Sector	-	-	-	-	-	348.5	348.5
Rest of the World	47.0	124.8	-	-	-	-	171.8
Capital Formation (Investment)	537.5	376.7	139.5	221.0	109.1*	-	1383.8
Total	620.8	536.0	281.1	348.5	171.8	1383.8	-

* Reserve